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Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH

## The Daily Commercial.

### CITY ITEMS.

**The Very Latest.**

Success of our troops at Hatcher's Run—gallantry displayed—reports of the Commissioners—are among the latest news items. Great reductions are being made in the prices of Albums, Folio, Diaries, Physicians' Visiting Lists, &c., at Pittock's.

Late books, papers and magazines, received regularly at Pittock's.

Billy Patterson has struck "ile," and he has bought maps of the oil region at Pittock's, where others can get them.

"Evening Post"—every business man should have it. Pittock takes subscribers.

**For Rent.**

A fine first class Store House, suitable for a large mercantile business, having an attractive front, with large French plate show windows. Possession can be given on the 1st of March. Apply to HENRY SCHLEMMER, 127 Federal street, Allegheny city.

**Mourning Goods.**

Of all kinds, at BARKER'S, very cheap.

**Housekeeping Goods.**

Of all kinds, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street

**Sheetings.**

8-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, at Barker's, equally cheap.

**Winter Dress Goods.**

Winter Dress Goods, cheap, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

**Gents' and Boys' Wear.**

Gents' and Boys' Wear, cheap, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

**Shirting.**

Yard wide, undressed, long cloth Shirting, 31½ cts. at Barker's, 59 Market street.

**Heavy Brown Sheetings.**

Heavy brown Sheetings, yard wide, 25 cents, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

**Choice Prints.**

New choice Prints, fast colors, 25 cents, at Barker's, 9 Market street.

**The Great Sale of Dry Goods.**

At reduced prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street is deserving the particular attention of our readers.

**Dress Goods.**

Our entire stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods selling off, regardless of cost. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

**Closing Out Sales**

Of Dry Goods, Flannels, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, Dress Goods, Cassimeres and Cloths at low prices, at McClelland's auction house, 55 Fifth street.

**Flannels.**

Red, yellow, white, barred and country Flannels, selling cheap at McClelland's auction house, 55 Fifth street.

**Boots and Shoes**

At private sale, the entire day of Saturday, at McClelland's auction house, 55 Fifth street.

**Private Sales**

Of Boots, Shoes and Gums, at McClelland's auction house, 55 Fifth street.

### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

**The Rebel Commissioners on their way Back to Richmond.**

A correspondent gives following account of what occurred after the Peace Conference broke up:

After the close of the interview between the President of the United States, Mr. Secretary Seward, and the rebel commissioners, the latter were sent to the headquarters of Lieutenant General Grant, at City Point, in the flag ship Molly Martin, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Babcock, of the General's staff of the armies of the United States. After a brief interview with the Lieutenant General they were forwarded by the latter to Varina, where they were received and taken charge of by Colonel John R. Mulford, agent of the United States for exchange, who was charged with the duty of transferring the commissioners from the Union to the rebel line. After a short conversation between Colonel Mulford and Colonel Robert Ould, rebel agent for exchange, the gentlemen were received on the United States flag of truce steamer New York, to await the arrival of the rebel steamer that was to bear them up the James under the customary flag for cessation of hostilities. During their stay upon the New York, where they remained in the custody of Colonel Mulford, by whom I hear they were socially and sumptuously treated, the Commissioners received a visit from Major General E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Department of Virginia and the Army of the James, who remained about little more than half an hour, and who proffered them every facility and courtesy within his personal and official reach. After waiting several hours for the appearance of Colonel Ould's truce boat, Colonel Mulford determined to escort them through our lines by land. Acting upon this determination, the procession with the flag of truce, to Chapin's farm, where, in consequence of another prolonged delay on the army lines, the commissioners were transferred to the care and attention of Commander Mitchell, of the rebel Navy, commanding the rebel flotilla in the James river. Here, of course, our authorities lost sight of them.

Varina, the point whence the Commissioners set out for Richmond, is a place of some historical importance. It is one of the ancient plantations on the James river, near Dutch Gap, and embraces twenty-three acres of arable land. It was the former site of the Court House wherein the renowned patriot, Patrick Henry, used to charm and delight the ancient aristocracy of the proud Old Dominion with his lustrous and vigorous eloquence. The spot will be chiefly memorable in the history of the present epoch, as the point of the point where Colonel Mulford has from time to time negotiated the exchange of prisoners of war since the commencement of hostilities.

The Commissioners upon their return were in the best of spirits, and entered fully and zestfully into the genuine and luxurious hospitality of the distinguished Union officer delegated by the President to entertain them. They conversed upon topics, other than the absorbing one, with considerable freedom—Mr. Vice President Stephens, I believe, venturing the hope that great good might come of the attempt, just ended to pacify the belligerent sections. Great admiration was unanimously expressed by the commissions for the private and public character of Lieutenant General Grant, whose treatment of them, socially and otherwise, was alleged by them to have been of the most exalter character. Their manners upon the New York appeared to be one lurking about there exceedingly quiet and unpretending, and their deportment wholly dignified.

**Late News Items.**

It has been observed that every *seventeen years* the Ohio river rises to a great flood. The last two floods were in 1832 and 1848. Another period of seventeen years terminates this year. As an immense breadth of country is now covered with snow, it is not at all improbable that one of these great periodical floods will visit us during next month.

The Wheeling *Register* states that new oil companies are being formed weekly in Washington county. Companies have been formed to bore at Claysville, and at Coon Island, on Buffalo Creek. A great amount of land has been leased at Taylorstown, Cross Creek, Harman's Creek, King's Creek, Raccoon Creek, and Peter's Creek, and the coming summer, will be developed.

A movement is now on foot in the State Senate to amend the Constitution so as to disfranchise all citizens who have taken any part in the war in favor of Southern independence.

The Exchange Hotel in Hollidaysburg took fire on Thursday morning last, and was burned to the ground.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday morning has the following: "Since the *Press* began the publication of the income lists there have been returned to the collector of one district alone $20,000 in property which was not taxed before. If there had been no publication, the Government would have been defrauded of the tax upon this amount of property."

A Philadelphia paper mentions the case of a young lady of that city, who is likely to lose both her feet from the effect of the tight lacing of skates. They are entirely devoid of sensation, signs of mortification have appeared, and the physicians have decided that to save her life it will be necessary to amputate both feet.

There are rumors that Beauregard has concentrated a powerful force at Branchville to contest the occupation of that important position by our forces. Extensive works are said to have been thrown up, upon which are mounted some of the heaviest guns from the Charleston defences.

A correspondent, writing of Sherman's army when it had just begun its last movement, says:—"I have been greatly impressed with the buoyant spirit of the soldiers in this command. No army was ever in finer morale, or better satisfied with themselves and their leader. If this does not prove irresistible it will, so far reasons beyond human forecast."

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Capt. Winslow as Commodore in the Navy, and Lieut. Cushing as Lieutenant Commander—both for gallant services.

California Gold to the amount of $2,608,570 has been received at New York thus far this year, showing a gain of $1,298,137—or nearly 100 per cent.—on the receipts of the same time in 1864.


# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10 1865. NO. 129


## FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

## FROM HARRISBURG.

### LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

**Important Local Bills Introduced.**

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURGH, Feb. 9.

In the Senate Mr. Graham presented a remonstrance, numerously signed by citizens of Allegheny and Manchester, against the increase of railway fare.

Mr. Bigham presented a remonstrance of the citizens of Versailles township against two School Superintendencies.

Also an act relative to the opening and widening of streets in the borough.

A dispatch from the Secretary of War to the Governor, was read, informing him that soldiers at Camp Curtin would be better accommodated, and if not he wished the Governor to provide necessary comforts, and report to Washington the derelict officer.

Messrs. Lowery and Wilson severely censured Provost Marshal Dodge, and Mr. Donovan defended him.

On motion of Mr. Bigham, it was resolved that the Senate meet every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon

A supplementary act giving the Pittsburgh Gas Company the right to charge two dollars per thousand, was amended by Mr. Graham, requiring the company first to obtain the consent of Councils, and passed.

Mr. Bigham called up the act incorporating the Pittsburgh Ale and Malt Manufacturing Company. Passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Graham called up the bill legalizing certain ordinances of the Council of Manchester relative to raising bounties. Passed.

The following bills also passed allowing the Blair Iron and Coal Company to hold mineral lands in any county.

Refunding certain money to Samuel Hazlet, of Washington.

Appointing Notaries Public in Ronsville and Tionesta.

Authorizing the election of six Supervisors in Independence township, Washington county.

Legalizing certain land sales made by the Kittanning Methodist Church. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following bills passed:

Increasing fees of officers of Beaver county fifty per cent.

Enabling joint tenants and others to form companies to make bonds.

An act prohibiting the storage of petroleum in the built portions of Philadelphia.

The following public bills passed:

Allowing trustees to testify in judicial proceedings when interested.

Giving power to surviving trustees to make investments.

Allowing oral examination of parties against whom writs of discovery have been issued in aid of execution.

An act allowing the circulation of small notes of other States was defeated.

The act allowing patenting lands in river beds was considered the rest of the session and throughout the afternoon session. It was supported by Messrs. Searight, McClure, McAbel and Pantecost; opposed by Burgwin, Sharpe, Wills, Waddell, Saterwaite and two Cooperans. The opponents think that the State should derive a larger revenue by selling lands than patents; and the friends that under the bill the State would receive 5 per cent off the products of the whole without assuming any risk.

The bill finally was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means by forty-seven to forty three. Adjourned.

**Rebel Soldiers at the Camp Curtin.**

The following is the report in full of the Joint Committee on Militia, made to the Senate, February 8, 1865:

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8, 1865.

The Committee on the Militia report that they, in company with the Commissary General of the State, this day visited Camp Curtin near this city. They find that the quarters at Camp Curtin are altogether insufficient for the necessities of the times. The buildings already constructed are all in use for hospitals, store rooms, cook houses, invalid corps, guard houses, &c., &c. Soldiers who enlist for their country's defense come to Camp Curtin, the general rendezvous for our State, and are compelled, under flag of truce, to Chapin's farm, where, in consequence of another prolonged delay on the army lines, the commissioners were transferred to the care and attention of Commander Mitchell, of the rebel Navy, commanding the rebel flotilla in the James river. Here, of course, our authorities lost sight of them.

Your Committee saw the frail canvass tents in which soldiers last night rested, and conversed with young men fresh from their comfortable homes who laid in those tents without blankets. They have no fire except a logwood fire built in the open air and upon the snow and frozen ground, and are, shivering young men, with the tears from their mother's eyes scarcely dry upon their temples, congregate to eat their meals from tin plates. Those things are all wrong, and Pennsylvania should not tolerate them.

Some of the Committee were informed by what appeared to them good authority that Captain Dodge, the commander of the post, had often been requested to provide additional accommodation. They were further informed that he had not been at the camp for months. They are informed, and believe that the personal relations between the Executive of the State and Captain Dodge are not of the most friendly character. It is not for your Committee to say who is to blame for this state of things. But inasmuch as the brave men of Pennsylvania suffer by it, we think it for the interest of the service that a remedy be suggested. We therefore recommend that the Legislature of Pennsylvania request the President to remove Captain Dodge from this position, and send in his place some officer who will co-operate with the State authorities, and give such comforts to the soldiers of Pennsylvania as the common mandates of humanity require.

M. B. LOWERY,
Chairman of Senate Committee.
JAS. R. KELLY,
Chairman House Committee.

## Equal Rights League.

### State Convention of Colored Men

**Rev. J. Peck, of Pittsburgh, President**

**Tenor of Resolutions Adopted.**

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, February 9.

A State Convention of colored men is in session here, under the auspices of the State Equal Rights League. President, Rev. John Peck, of Pittsburgh. Speeches have been delivered by Senator Boyer and colored orators. Resolutions were adopted of the following purport: The duty of colored men is to urge the repeal of the law disfranchising them. They should adopt the motto of self-reliance as the sure road to independence. No people have been more patient and law-abiding, yet suffered more injustice; they have always been true to the State since the beginning of the revolution, and unlike many white citizens did not favor the present rebellion. As slavery has been abolished all restrictions should be removed which prevent them from entering libraries, lecture rooms, churches, theatres, jury boxes and street cars. It is the duty of Pennsylvania to do justice to the colored soldiers and their friends. Their duty requires endeavors to secure indemnity for the past, compensation for the present and security for the future; recommend that colored schools be taught by colored teachers. The convention is in session this evening, several members being present.

## News from Sherman.

### ACTIVE HOSTILITIES RESUMED.

NEW YORK, February 9.

Fort Fisher dispatches of the 6th say: Active hostilities had been resumed. On the 5th the gun boats were engaged shelling the woods beyond our first line, in front of Fort Anderson, the rebels have sunk a large number of torpedoes connected with galvanic batteries on shore. Deserters represent that the greater portion of their force has been withdrawn from Weitzel's immediate front and concentrated near Wilmington.

**Exchange of Prisoners Agreed Upon.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The *World's* Washington special mentions the arrival of Col. Mulford to testify before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Col. Mulford says a full exchange is agreed upon, but the delivery can only be made at the rate of 3,000 per month.

## From Grant's Army.

### The Fight at Hatcher's Run.

### PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

**LOSSES IN THE ENGAGEMENT.**

**Our Lines Extended.**

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865.

The fight near Hatcher's Run yesterday, was one of the most severe that has taken place in this army for some time, and taking into consideration the unfavorable character of the country through which the troops had to move and the large force opposing their advance, it is not strange that the enemy should gain temporary advantage. The country from the crossing of the Run to Dabney's Mill is very woody with swamps and ravines running through it in all directions, and the only route is a narrow by-road not wide enough to allow two wagons to pass, and in many places in very bad condition. The 3d division of the 5th corps advanced, supported by the 1st and 2d divisions, and also by a brigade of the 6th corps. The enemy were driven to and beyond the mill on this road. About three miles from the crossing there was a line of breastworks. Here were no less than four divisions of the enemy opposing our men, viz: Malone's, Pegram's, Heath's and Gordon's divisions, the latter three opposing the 5th corps, while Malone, acting independently, engaged Gregg on the Vaughan road, when Gregg ordered his cavalry to dismount and hold his opponent back inflicting some loss.

Malone finding no chance to accomplish anything in this position, wheeled round, and marching on a by road running northwestwardly, struck the left flank of the Fifth Corps, doubling it up and causing it to fall back on its centre. The woods here being so thick as to render the formation of a continuous line impossible, the command became somewhat confused, and the heavy fire which was poured in by Malone's men made things still worse, and in a few minutes the entire line left the position, falling back rapidly towards the point they started from.

The fear of being cut off from the crossing at the Vaughan road increased the confusion, and for a short time it seemed as though a regular panic had seized upon our men, but upon reaching the open country on the Vaughan road and finding no enemy there and the bridges all safe in the possession of our troops, they became steadily rallied, and by the time the greater part of the corps were in line ready to meet the enemy as soon as he should appear, a few minutes after, when they did show themselves at the edge of the woods, they were met by such a storm of bullets as to send them back into the woods very quickly.

Our loss during the day amounts to about 500, and that of Sunday to about 200, making a total for the two days of about 800 killed, wounded and missing. The loss of the enemy is not known but is believed to be fully as large as ours. We took about 1,000 prisoners, among whom are a number of officers.

Notwithstanding a severe storm of rain which set in last night and continued nearly to-day, freezing as it fell, the 3d division of the 5th corps advanced to the point it reached yesterday, and Dabney's Mill, driving the rebels before them and into their works beyond. The casualties in this affair have not yet been reported, but they are believed to be light.

Our permanent lines now extend from what was the extreme left at Fort Cummings on the Squirrel Level road, to and beyond Dabney's Mill at Armstrong's Mills, with the advance well out towards Dabney's Mill, a distance of about four miles, all of which ground had been cleared from the dense woods within three days, and makes the line much safer and more formidable than before.

As soon as the weather permits further active movements will no doubt take place in this vicinity. One or two like the last, will bring us within easy distance of the Boydton Plank road, which it is hoped will soon be in our possession.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, February 9.

The *Tribune's* army of the Potomac special says:—The object of the movement to the left now seems to be a general reconnoissance of the enemy's position, strength, and movements, to ascertain before the line of operations which it is understood they are constructing to protect the branch they are building from the south side to the Weldon railroad below Ream's station.

The rebel force that met us at Armstrong's Mill was part of Hill's corps, and Gordon's and Johnson's veteran brigade. The rebels, as usual, had planted Hatcher's Run in several places, making the difficulties of the crossing appear by the dams, upon which the enemy's force was particularly concentrated. Notwithstanding this difficulty, however, our men managed to get under the protection of our artillery, and to drive the enemy from their works. Prisoners taken said they were not expecting an attack, now that peace commissioners had gone over.

## North and South Carolina.

**Movements of Generals Sherman and Terry.**

**Excitement in Wilmington and Charleston.**

North Carolina Swarming with Discontented Rebels.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 5.

By the arrival of the mail boat from New Bern yesterday, I obtain the following narrative by Purser King. General Terry has as yet made no demonstration on Wilmington city. On the 29th of January he sent out a reconnoitering party, which proceeded to within eight miles of the city, where they met with an advance of the rebels under command of Colonel Preston, which compelled them to elude them, and to make their way safely back to the camps under the guns of Fort Fisher. Gen. Terry is now possessed of the entire country through which the rebel army passed on their retreat from Wilmington, and has ordered for the fifth time all non-combatants to leave the city. This has been done by the citizens of Charleston on the 23d of January, so that the parties who live in either of these cities are wives, and, moreover, destitute and penniless, from all the accounts of them. A number of deserters came into General Terry's headquarters on the 31st of January, and report that the Juarists captured the town of Watesville, Mexico, after a severe battle, which has thrown a perfect hell of terror on the South. Works of the most formidable character were being constructed on both sides of the Cape Fear and Cooper rivers; and everything was being done to prevent the terrible attack of Sherman, which is expected to follow.

One of the deserters said that Sherman was looked upon as an Alexander, who had but to appear and victory was his. Hence his every place and nothing could prevent its capture. Despite all these works, which are, indeed, formidable, the rebels have no faith in them, and believe that Sherman is a host in himself—a tower of strength. These deserters have given up all faith in Davis and his Confederacy and openly denounce him as a tyrant. They say the soldiers desert from the central portion of the State of North Carolina, and remain in the mountain fastnesses, living unmolested by the rebel authorities. A few weeks since a large portion of the Eleventh North Carolina regiment, commanded by Captain Hall, was ordered to arrest the deserters of the State; and one night, while encamped about forty-five miles above the mouth of Ashley river, they were captured by a number of rebel deserters, and about sixty of them were killed. The State swarms with these disaffected rebel deserters, and they are supposed to have secret signs by which they know each other, and are armed with the best rifles. Vance has tried his utmost to rid himself of these supposed vandals, but he has not been able to do it; and if a nucleus, sufficient in strength, could only be gained, and it could be commanded by a responsible party the Government and people of the United States would soon have the pleasure of seeing a system inaugurated that would go far toward rendering a vast and useful service to the Union arms.

## From New Orleans.

### AFFAIRS AT MOBILE.

### THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

**Maximillian's Prospects Gloomy.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

By the steamer General Barnes, we have the New Orleans *Times* of the 1st. The only items is a statement that a gentleman who left Mobile on the 26th ult., states that he knows that the powder from the magazines was rapidly going to sea.

The steamer Moro Castle brings Havana dates of the 4th. Advices from Mexico show that the imperial forces were concentrating about Oaxaca, and will probably capture the place, but in the meantime nearly the whole of the State of Jalisco is free from invaders, and have thrown off the yoke of the Imperialists, so that other work will be ready for them after the fall of Oaxaco. Indeed the whole country will have to be reconquered and Maximilian prospects are very dubious. Guerrilla are very troublesome. There are reports of revolution in the city of Mexico though officially denied. The Juarists captured the town of Watesville, Acapulco has been officially announced as abandoned. Aretaza has two thousand five hundred insurgents in Morelia. The Imperialist General Vegarusa defeated and shot at Kiserte in Senatos. The Imperialists were able to hold the city of Leocalitna only three days.

**Meeting of Lake Ship Owners.**

DETROIT, February 9.

The ship owner's convention met here last evening. Delegations are here present from all the principal lake ports. The convention organized and elected E. G. Merrick, of Detroit, President; E. St. John Benes, of Buffalo, Secretary; also several vice presidents and assistant secretaries.

A committee, consisting of one from each delegation, was appointed to bring business before the convention. Adjourned till this forenoon.

## FORT FISHER.

**Gen. Terry's Army Ready to Move.**

**Feeling the Enemy's Position.**

**INSPECTION OF REBEL WORKS.**

**Admiral Porter Stirring up the Enemy.**

**Shelling Fort Anderson.**

**The Union Troops in Excellent Health.**

**Fort Fisher Being Repaired and Strengthened.**

FORT FISHER, Feb. 1.

General Terry's army lays strongly entrenched across the peninsula of Federal Point, ready to advance and to conquer when the proper time arrives, and the word of command, "column forward," given by the invincible Alfred Terry, of the old Tenth Corps. On our right lays the Atlantic, and its incessant booming is our lullaby by night. On our left the Cape Fear River, dotted with our gunboats, all laying in battle array, their ports open, guns thrown out, and strong rope nettings before their bows, to draw up torpedoes. In plain view from the decks of our advanced vessels a strong earthwork is visible on the west bank of the Cape Fear. This work is known, deserters tell us, as Fort Anderson, and its approaches by land and water are thickly sown with torpedoes.

A reconnoissance was ordered by Gen. Terry two days ago to fully develope the enemy's position. This was successfully accomplished at a trifling loss. In Gen Terry's front is Hoke's division. Our advanced pickets are abotoone mile from those of the enemy. While the army was feeling the enemy's position on land, Admiral Porter sent forward the monitor Mahopac to within Fort Anderson range and fired two shots at the fort, eliciting no response. The monitor grounded, and every exertion was required to get her off, which was done, and she crept back in advance of the wooden vessels, ready for action. We can see a rebel steamer going and coming leisurely at "Ft. Anderson."

Yesterday Major General Barnard and Brevet Brigadier General Comstock made a careful survey of the abandoned rebel works on Smith's Island and Fort Caswell. The "mound" system of fortification has been carried out in all the defenses hereabouts. These mounds, or technically "traverses," are the perfection of bomb proofs, presenting a mass of earth from twenty to thirty feet to be penetrated.

Smith's Island is garnished at its extreme point, better known as Cape Fear, by a semi-circular chain formidable and elaborately constructed mounds and twelve heavy guns all spiked, and the gun carriages partially destroyed by fire.

The Rebs had the shrewd foresight not to trust the original brick inclosure against our improved rifled guns. Outside of it, ramparts of earth against the covered ways, built immense "mounds," and between the "mounds" and the covered ways, the traverses. Fort Caswell are the largest and most constructed of any in the vicinity.

By the blowing up of the principal magazine of the rebel work on Smith's Island, the bricks were disintegrated and tumbled into the moat. Every building in and around the fort was untenable, as not a single room but had been or were rent from base to apex, the guns between them hurled from the gun floors, with the carriages, and rear of the fort filled with the debris and sand. The site of the magazine is marked by a crater, sunk deep into the earth, forming a vast basin, much like the crater of some sullen, old quiescent volcano. The quantity of powder in the magazine at the time of the explosion must have been enormous.

The guns are all spiked, but these spikes are being removed, and Fort Caswell will soon be ready for the patriotic flag presented to it by its staff. Among the guns of Caswell is a 150-pounder Armstrong, a gun not permitted to be exported by the British authorities. The sight obtained from the top of the fort is splendid, though partially destroyed by fire, and we may have to furnish this gun of Sir William's with a mount to replace the destroyed one.

The quarters of the rebel garrison, which were burned by the rebs, leaving nothing standing but chimneys, made a good show, and several field pieces were also left here, and in petty spite the space wheels on the caissons were taken to pieces and the field pieces, like the larger guns were spiked.

Four miles from Fort Fisher and two from Smithville, on the road, is the quaint old country town of Brunswick county; it is defended by the inevitable "mounds," six in number here, and mounting heavy guns. Smithville, however, was abandoned to our forces without a gun of the fort being fired.

Smithville was used by the rebels as ammunition depot. And many of the ordinance banks found here bear the imprint of Smithville, N. C. Smithville is a town of about fifteen houses, a court house, a jail and a whipping-stocks, the latter an evidence of the high state of civilization and refinement attained by the inhabitants.

The Smithvillians are ardent Secesh, especially the females, many of whom are fairto look upon, and who, had not been so interested with the defence of Fort Fisher, some of these beaux are dead; some are prisoners at Point Lookout, and some are to gallant for the other sex, and the Secesh maidens do not look kindly on their vanquishers, our brave boys in blue, but time will work wonders, and in time while will reconcile the maidens of Smithville to the heroes of Fort Fisher.

## The Quota of New York.

**No Postponement of the Draft.**

**A Paid Fire Department in New York.**

**Bill before the Senate.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The morning papers contain the report of the Commissioners from New York city, with the list of the quota to which each district is to be made in the quota of the city, and probably no postponement. Large bounties are to be offered in the hope of filling the quota by enlistment.

The contest in the State Senate for a paid Fire Department is very exciting. The Commissioners charge the firemen with robbery and riot, and say that the volunteer system is much more expensive than the paid system.

## OFFICERS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

### PARTIALITY SHOWN TO THEM.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* complains of partiality shown at the War Department to officers of the regular army, many of whom instead of being in the field where their services are most urgently demanded and where they would be of incalculable advantage, are filling their education in warfare, have been placed in pleasant positions out of drawing-way, drawing allowances for quarters, rations in kind and other extras, which go to swell their pay. Out of 1,141 of such officers only 113 are on duty with their regiments.

## The Storage of Coal Oil Prohibited in Philadelphia.

### LOSSES BY THE LATE FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1865.

Both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature to-day passed a bill to prohibit the storage of petroleum in Philadelphia city.

The loss by the fire yesterday is over $500,000 The loss in coal oil is $70,000. Only one-third of the total loss is insured. The missing and dead number twenty persons. Eleven of one family are missing, who are supposed to be burned in the ruins of the house.

## Quartermaster's Vouchers Stolen by Rebels.

### THEIR PAYMENT STOPPED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

Quartermaster General Meig's has issued an order cautioning disbursing officers against paying certain vouchers issued by Col. John S. Crane, and captured by the rebels, Among them are vouchers in favor of Haskell & Barber, Michigan City, one for $87,000, and another for $24,887; Wm. Carliss, Providence, R. I., $184 88; Phillips & Son, Cincinnati, $594 40.

## Our Government and Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1865.

The President to day communicated the correspondence concerning the alleged violation of neutrality of the United States in the war between France and Mexico. Secretary Seward promised the Mexican Minister a renewal of the instructions already given to the authorities at San Francisco relative to trade between that port and Acapulco.

## IMPORTANT PRIZE CASES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

The Supreme Court is now engaged on several important cases, touching the validity of seizures of vessels from one neutral port to another with a cargo evidently assigned to the rebel.

THE THIRD WARD.—At a meeting of the enrolled men of this ward, held last evening, over three thousand dollars were subscribed to the bounty fund. The "Old Third" appear determined to be relieved of the draft, and meetings for that object will be held every night during the week.

## SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## FROM RICHMOND.

### THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

**Documents laid before Rebel Congress**

**Letters from Jeff. Davis and the Rebel Commissioners.**

**The Result of the Conference.**

**THE FIGHT AT HATCHER'S RUN.**

**ADVICES FROM MOBILE.**

**Affairs at Charleston**

**Sherman Between Branchville and Augusta.**

**Speeches by Beauregard and Hood.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 7th inst., says the following documents were laid before Congress this morning:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:*

Having recently received a written notification which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with unofficial agents that might be sent by me with a view to the restoration of peace, I requested Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. Hunter and Hon. John A. Campbell, to proceed through our lines to hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln, or such persons as he might deputize to represent him. I brought submit for the information of Congress the report of the eminent citizens above named, and showing that there is enemy refuse to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any one of them separately, or to give any other than unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with the acceptance of their recent legislation, including an amendment to the Constitution for the emancipation of negro slaves, and with the right on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on any other basis than our

# The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday February 10, 1865.


## SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third floors, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh. Photographs of every style, also ambrotypes, for lockets, etc. Particular care to visiting strangers. Copies of miniature and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.


## The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1865.


☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

### By the Left Flank.

General GRANT took up the peace question where the conference left it. His movement by the left flank is not only faithful to the original plan, but quite as well calculated to produce an early and enduring peace, as any that can be made. It is a species of negotiation for which the rebels have far less liking than that which terminated a few hours before in Hampton Roads. How much or how little the Lieutenant General thought of the conference afloat, may be inferred from the fact that while it was going on he was preparing for the movement on his left; and had the interview been protracted a little longer, there would have been witnessed the curious spectacle of an army engaged in an important movement, and perhaps a battle fought, while almost in the sound of the guns the "high contracting parties" held a conference about peace. It is on the talk of the big guns more than the talk of the big men, that GRANT relies for convincing the rebels; and the people of the North are with him.

The machinery set by the Lieutenant General has commenced to move. The wheels in South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia move from a central power, and for one object. That object is Richmond, from which GRANT has not taken his eye for an instant, but on the possession of which, and in a way that will be perfectly killing to the rebels, he has all the while been intent. That he has moved with the intention of capturing the rebel capital now, we have no idea. It is a movement that matches with SHERMAN'S in South Carolina, and movements on the coast—rather inland from the coast.

The inevitable left flank is adhered to—by it Richmond will fall, and the rebellion receive its death blow.

### Big Talk.

The rebels still talk large. But their boastful and defiant words are uttered in a tone that betrays the deep melancholy that has settled down on their spirits. They celebrate their deeds and proclaim their hopes, somewhat in their accustomed style, but it is in the cracked and feeble voice that indicates decrepitude and misery. Such is the inveteracy of old habits. They have, for so many years, swelled and strutted around among their slaves and dough-faced co-partisans, that it has become second nature to them.

This reminds us, as Mr. LINCOLN would say, of a little story. Some years ago, a sudden rise in the Ohio river spread its waters around many of the farm houses on its banks. Near one of these, some fowls, which were roosting on the trees, were entirely surrounded by an element to which they were not adapted, and were kept in that embarrassing situation for two days and nights. The roosters crowed, as usual, when first day dawned. But as time slowly passed and they came to understand "the situation" better, their crowing assumed a different tone. Shut in from all free movement; cut off from the privileges of the barn-yard, and feeling the discomfort of an enforced and protracted fast, their condition appeared gloomy, and their prospects anything but cheering. Still, at intervals of the day and night, they flapped their wings and crowed; but it was in a mournful, pathetic and appealing tone; in fact, it was a little ludicrous, interfering with the humane sentiments which were suggested by their uncomfortable situation.

### The Navy Sustained.

The assault in the House of Representatives, led by the Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS, of Baltimore, failed utterly. It is somewat remarkable that while Mr. WINTER DAVIS undertook, as Mr. GRISWOLD remarked in the debate upon the Board of Admiralty question, to "advertise to the world that we had a weak and inefficient naval establishment," Lord PAGET, the Secretary of the British Admiralty, one of the ablest and most practical men in England, should express in a recent speech his unqualified admiration of the ability and perseverance of a Navy Department which has created in four years a naval establishment at which he declares Europe has good reason to be alarmed. He understands very well that if our vessels of war carry fewer guns than those in the British navy, the guns are of larger calibre and the vessels are more invulnerable. He submits that a fifteen-inch gun discharging a ball weighing four hundred and fifty pounds is worth more than six of sixty-four pounders. Remarkable as such utterances are in a member of the Palmerstonian Administration, they have been applaudingly re-echoed by the British newspaper press. Mr. RICE, in speaking of our reforms in ships and ordnance, in reply to Mr. DAVIS, declares that "by the embodiment of the American idea in building Monitor vessels of war the world, those found in any other part of the globe, we had achieved the most brilliant of victories by the navy," and such we think will be the enlighted verdict of the country and the world.

### The Capture and Escape of the Rebel General Lyon.

The report of the capture of the rebel General LYON and his escape is confirmed through a letter to a gentleman in this city, from his brother, connected with the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, (Anderson Cavalry) at Chattanooga. Its seems that Sergeant LYON, of Company A, captured the rebel General in bed about three o'clock in the morning, and after they got out of the house the General asked permission to go back to his room to get some more clothing; the Sergeant assented and followed him to the room. It being dark the traitor got possession of his pistol and shot the Sergeant dead, and thus escaped over the dead body of the fallen hero.

### The Family Treasure.

The February number of this improving monthly presents a rich table of contents. We invite attention to AN American Woman's Faith; Effective Preaching, and a Letter from Bluffdale. Other articles, also, will repay a perusal.

The TREASURE is the only magazine aiming at family instruction, which Pittsburgh produces. It should be well sustained. It already more understand, extends the name and religious influence of Pittsburgh to every loyal State, except two, of our Union.

HIGH PRICES.—In 1818, during the war with England, the prices of staple articles of subsistence were not as high as they are now. There was, however, a greater difference of prices in different parts of the country, and foreign products were much higher everywhere. This was owing to several causes. Transportation added much to the cost of articles that were of considerable weight or bulk. Railroads, the great equalizers, were then unknown. Manufactures, too were in their infancy, and furnished only a small supply to meet the necessities of the people. England had furnished nearly all our manufactured articles, and that avenue of supply was wholly closed. The country was comparatively new, and our agricultural resources had been developed only to a limited extent.

While flour was only $6 per barrel at Cincinnati, it was $8 in Baltimore, $7.50 at Philadelphia, and $17 at Salem, Mass. The highest price paid for flour for the army was at Fort Meigs, where it was $15. Brown sugar was 22 cents per pound in Philadelphia, and 25 to 28 cents in Baltimore; coffee in Baltimore was 32 to 35 cts. Tea bore the high price of $3 to $4 a pound Beef never rose to the price it now bears, being seldom over 10 cents the pound. Manufactured cotton goods and yarns were as high as they are now, but not so good.

Rumors of peace, even in that early period of the war, occasioned a shrinking of prices, and made dealers extremely cautious, as a similar cause should do now.

### Richmond Rebels on the Peace Failure.

The very copious quotations from the Rebel press and proceedings in the Rebel Congress, in the Peace Conference, given in the special dispatches to the COMMERCIAL yesterday, disclose the course the DAVIS dynasty intend to pursue in the future. The attempts to "fire the Southern heart" are frantic, and it is evident that systematic efforts in this direction are to be their main reliance. Whatever may be the degree of success attending these efforts, it is certain that the door of negotiation, on the basis of submission, is closed, to be opened only by our veteran armies, stocked with arguments perfectly irresistable. The abuse of Mr. LINCOLN, and the Northern people, must convince the most tender-hearted peace man in the land of the folly of entertaining any other idea than that the war must be fought through to the end, and that, until this is done, there can be no peace. The Rebels hold this view up to their people. They appear to be entirely in earnest in their determination to fight on, and confident of their ability to achieve success. Some of them, knowing as they all must know, the impossibility of success, profess a willingness to die in the attempt. This is no new talk. We have heard it from the beginning. The only difference is, there is none of the confidence of former days. What before was to a good extent real, has come to be the shallowest acting imaginable. To expect anything else of the leaders would be nonsense. They can do no less. The desperate pass to which they have been seduced will nerve them to do their utmost. No expedient will be left untried to bring the Southern people up to the same pitch. To some extent they will succeed. But the point of resolution will be far below what it was even a few months ago, while the available means have become vastly reduced.

There must be the same spirit in the North, not the desperate acting to which the rebel leaders have resorted, but the genuine will and real action, for which we are confident the North is prepared.

No man will pretend to say that the prospect is not that of absolute certainty for the triumph of our cause. It is qualified as formerly neither by a divided public sentiment nor incompetent leadership. In these two respects it is as nearly perfect as it could be. All we have to do is to supply a few more men. The rebel leaders say the same thing; but their source of supply is exhausted, while with the North there is not the slightest approach to similarity of condition.

On the question of arming the slaves, their debates show that the rebels are still divided. On one point, however, there is perfect unanimity, and that is, that *something* must be done. One side says that arming the slaves is the only thing that can be done, while the other side declares it would be suicide, but is unable to suggest an alternative. It is true, however, a long absentee list—otherwise deserters—exists, which, if it could be made available, would bring the rebel armies up. To this some of the leaders seem to look with about the same degree of hope with which a drowning man in mid ocean is supposed to catch at a straw. It must have occurred to most of the rebel leaders that those who deserted or kept out of the way at a time of comparative prosperity, are not likely to return or come forth at such a time as this.

It is well that the cause has been brought to the stage in which the present hour finds it. It is sharply defined. There is no escape from conclusions. The olive branch we displayed having been rejected, let the sword be drawn for the grand combat. The rebels having refused to turn into the path of peace, must accept the extreme fortune of a contest in which will resources and a righteous cause constitute odds against them fearfully overwhelming.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.—SENATOR SHERMAN, who is a candidate for re-election, finds a competitor in General SCHENCK. The question of locality is brought to bear. The Southern portion of the State, as such, being unrepresented this argument, is used to favor SCHENCK. Submitted to the country at large, we think the question would not be decided in favor of the proposed change.

ARMISTICE.—It appears to be settled that the rebels asked for an armistice of sixty or ninety days, as a condition precedent to negotiations. This, if it did not lead to peace, would at least have been very serviceable in enabling them to continue the war. But they didn't get an armistice.

### The Military Situation.

*The Army and Navy Journal* makes a calm review of the military situation, with some suggestions as to the probable course of the spring campaign, which are well worthy of attention:

"We regard Grant and Lee as about equal in strength, considering the tasks imposed upon each. Each, by position, is in a condition to resist all possible aggression; and neither, therefore, is prepared to make any vigorous and decisive aggressive movement with any reasonable chance of success. We consider Thomas and Hood to be necessarily out of the sphere of present operations. The former, because he has been wisely depleted to reinforce Sherman; the latter, because of his immense losses in men and material during his failure in Tennessee. The key of the position, the hopes of the future, we consider to be with Sherman, who, unopposed by any organized force capable of confronting him with probability of success, threatens so many important points in the enemy's territory, that concentration to oppose him must mean the abandonment of positions of considerable importance to us.

Sherman's ultimate object is now Richmond, and his advance upon that point may occupy three months or possibly six, but not more. His danger will come in the spring, when he is far enough advanced to have Wilmington as his base:

"Lee, by evacuating Petersburg, and contracting his lines round Richmond, or—if the emergency shall have proved great enough—and he can spare it his disposal for the purpose—even leaving a small garrison in Richmond—by abandoning his capital altogether, might concentrate to fall upon Sherman with superior forces. If he succeeded in defeating him, he could gather up the scattered garrisons of Augusta, Charleston and Wilmington, and would probably outnumber Grant and temporarily restore the condition of affairs to a more equal footing. If Sherman, finding himself outflanked, hastened, should manœuver to avoid battle, and to connect himself with Grant, it would be necessary for Lee to follow him, and in this case he might be forced to leave the road open to the West. A drawn battle would give the same advantage to the rebels. This would insure us Virginia and the Carolinas, but would transfer the conflict to Western Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, where our long line of communication places us to every disadvantage, and where, with determination, a prolonged resistance, exhausting to both parties, would be the result. This is the ultimate which we think the enemy's military possibilities permit him to accomplish."

NEW RAILROAD CONNECTION.—The Oil City *Register* says: "We are gratified to announce the completion of the Meadville and Oil City branch of the Atlantic and Great Western railway to this place. The iron was laid on the track within a short distance of the city limits on Tuesday last, and we expect the trains to come into the city during the first week. We feel truly rejoiced at the completion of the road thus far. Considerable credit is due this enterprising town and people, from Meadville to this place they had to fight their way through. They have thus far overcome every obstacle, and for the benefits and results that will accrue to all classes of our people from the completion of the road to this point, they deserve and will obtain our hearty and substantial support. From this point the great future of Oil City is a fixed fact. From its geographical position it is the great business and railroad centre of the Oil region. It is the natural and legitimate city which has forced itself upon this favored locality, and which will so vastly increase in the next few years. It is important to the people of the receding sagacity of the first settlers at the mouth of Oil Creek. The net work of railroads will notonly materially assist the growth of the neighboring inland villages of Meadville, Titusville and Franklin. We think our citizens should make preparations to receive the first train on the road in a befitting manner. Let us show the Atlantic and Great Western Railway company, that we duly appreciate the efforts they have made in our behalf. Look out for the Locomotive? Whoop! Whoop! Passengers for Oil City."

RETURNING TO ACTIVE SERVICE.—The *Army and Navy Journal*, after some severe comments upon Gen. Butler's Lowell speech, says:

"Even those officers who on retirement from command Gen. Banks himself procured did not seek, in public orations, at least, to destroy his reputation. They bided their time; and when they returned to the lines of a week, will show that his time of probation is happily over."

This is perhaps to be read in connection with the following paragraph, which appears on the same page of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

"Major General Gillmore has been appointed to the command of the Department of the South, vice Major General Foster, who comes north on a furlough, which is rendered necessary by disability arising from a troublesome old wound."

It must be remarked that General Gillmore's appointment to that department, considering his previous service before Charleston, "looks much like work."

REBEL TREATMENT OF DEAD PRISONERS.—A writer recently escaped from the South, writes as follows: The disposition of the dead was always to us very painful. The rebels came in always to us very painful. The rebels came in with a wagon and took the corpses out in loads piled two and three high—throwing them about as dead brutes—no coffins were ever furnished, except for a few citizens. I had some difficulty, except for a few citizens. I had some difficulty in procuring these, and in answer to all my applications, Quartermaster Mason Morris replied, "We don't furnish coffins for Yankees;" to which I replied, "We don't furnish the plea that these but by persevereance and the use of the Commandant's palace as a last resort, I got an order for the coffins from another officer. The men were buried in trenches and no mark or number was made to distinguish one from another. None of us in procuring these, and in answer to all my applications, Quartermaster Mason Morris replied, "We don't furnish coffins for Yankees;" were ever allowed to go to the grave-yard, although frequent applications were made to follow a brother or dear friend to his last resting place.

### The New Tax Law.

*To the Editor of the Commercial:*

I have carefully examined the bill recently read in the House of Representatives by Mr. Pershing, of Cambria, entitled "An Act to provide for the better Assessment and Collection of Taxes." Whilst I believe that in its main features it is excellent, and that its passage would reflect honor upon our Legislature and be productive of immense good, yet I think it might be changed in some of its parts so as to make it better as a whole.

Permit me to avail myself of the use of your columns to suggest a few amendments, hoping that others of your readers, who may have examined the bill and discovered in it any errors, "either of commission or omission," will point them out, so that the "powers that be," at Harrisburg, may have an expression of the views of intelligent and practical men, in this community, in regard to this important measure.

I suggest the following amendments:

Section 11. Add the words "with the receipts therefrom."

Section 53. Add to the 6th paragraph "all other brokers, classed as merchandize brokers, shall pay a State tax of one per centum upon their gross receipts."

Section 58. Reduce the rate to one-tenth of one per centum.

Section 73. Add "and they shall also assess one dollar county tax to every taxable whose return of property or income will not produce that amount of tax."

Section 76. After the word "pay," at the end of the sixth line, insert "a school tax of one dollar in case the return of property or income will not produce that amount of tax. In like case he shall pay a like amount of road or street tax, or shall contribute."

Section 85. In the first part of said section insert the following: "County Treasurers shall on the first days of March, August and October, or within five days thereafter, make a return, under oath, to the State Treasurer, of the amount of State taxes collected, and pay over the same; and make return to the Treasurers of the different school districts of the amount of school tax collected, and pay over the same; and shall in like manner report to the County Commissioners the amount of county taxes collected."

Section 90. Amend so as to inflict a penalty of 100 per cent. for making false returns.

A TAXPAYER.

### Provost Marshal Dodge.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

While feeling that the position of Provost Marshal, from General Fry down, is not a popular one, under any circumstance, justice to the dead and to widows and orphans call for a reply to an article in your paper of the 8th inst., defending our State Provost Marshal, Major R. I. Dodge.

It would be singular if so many who are interested in the draft should be so short of memory as to forget our difficulty of February to May, 1864, with this officer. Have the widows and orphans of those brave re-enlisted veterans whose lives were slain in the Wilderness, Spring, forgotten that they were deprived of their local bounty as re-enlisted men?

The government got our brave fellows to re-enlist, with the promise of a government bounty and then gave them the privilege afterwards to credit themselves by supplementary drafts to any subdistrict with a good bounty, thereby leaving their families comfortable. Now what are the facts in the case? Through the incompetency of Major Dodge the whole business was bungled up and bothered so that the whole thing failed.

In one instance of over thirty men who were eligible to transfer were kept in *Red tape suspense*, from the last of February, until finally the men lost their bounty, and when it was too late to rectify the mistake an order was issued *granting* what was already allowed by law and in common sense. But where are the men? Not one half of them is now alive, and the families of all have been deprived of the pittance so justly theirs.

BONA FIDE.

### Equal Rights.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

In these times when the nation is waking up to its duties to those of its inhabitants who have as a class been deprived of their rights, it is eminently desirable that whatever action is to be taken, should be taken *at once*, and in as concise a method as possible. What can be done that will be so efficacious, as the adoption by our Legislature of some such measure as that adopted by Provost Marshal General Baker of Missouri, viz: First, That all laws and acts relating to the negro race and their descendants as such, be and are hereby repealed. Second, That no right of citizenship shall be denied any man because of the color of his skin.

If some influential person or persons should take the matter in hand, could not some such act be passed through the Legislature, at Harrisburg, and thus comprise, in a nutshell, as it were, all that is necessary to change a *freedman into freeman?* We ask no favors extended to the Negro, beyond those under which for the last few years we should seem to demand them, as a slight recognition, by abstract justice, of the services rendered in our Declaration and Constitution be made ample valuable to every one.

Won't some one who can and knows how start this, and not confine to one, who however much he might wish to do, cannot help feeling that he is only an humble

CITIZEN.

### Bounty Swindling and Forged Enlistments in New York—Arrest of "Brokers and Jumpers."

For months past there has been carried on in New York and other localities a system of bounty swindling, and forged enlistments of the most stupendous character. Within the past few weeks a large number of arrests have been made in New York by Col. Baker, the United States detective.

The Provost Marshal General, confident that enormous frauds had been and were constantly being committed, resolved to follow up the hunt till the bottom of the swindling in their tracks at last, and accordingly sent Baker to New York. After three weeks of indefatigable research and almost incredible secrecy, the Colonel had secured twenty-seven of the most prominent bounty-brokers, bounty-jumpers and unfaithful officials, who are now either in the Old Capitol prison at Washington, or in their way thither, or in immediate custody with the same destination in store for them.

The principal mode of swindling, in the case of the forgeries, was rather complicated, and somewhat as follows: Twenty men are enlisted for the navy, the Brooklyn rendezvous. Of these only one genuine recruits; their papers are officially drawn up and regularly attested, and they are accordingly sent on board the receiving ship, and thence to the navy yard. Before, however, the time arrives for their departure, Mr. John Doe, bounty-broker, who seems to have been one of the most extensively engaged in the forgeries, goes to the office where the men were enlisted, and through his confederate, the chief clerk, or his assistant, Trunier, obtains access to the register, and takes a memorandum of the twenty newly registered names, with the particulars attending their enlistment. Then, returning to his own office, he manufactures, with the assistance of a few others concerned, makes twenty duplicate enlistment papers, forges the respective names and bodies, signs them, affixes his notary seal and stamp, and the patriotic labor is half completed. The next step is to forge the receipt for the bounty money, which the broker is accustomed to take to present for the bounty or bounties due thereon. Upon presenting these, it is not necessary that they should have accomplices in the men who tell out the money. The forged enlistment papers and the forged signature of the United States recruiting officer on board the receiving ship, are ample evidence that the men have been received; the fact that the names of the forgeries are identical with those upon which the money has been already paid, on ship board or elsewhere, is not known at the office in question, and the greenbacks are effectually gone.

Enlisting in the army is a more simple thing. There is hardly a recruiting office in the city which is not haunted by bird-liner with their experienced jumpers—some of whom have been through the sham enlistment process upward of twenty times, and a few of these, know they are adepts, will ever get so near actual service as peaceful Governor's Island, after they have entered the bounty-list. Then comes the usual run of the customary rates, among their associates. Once on the Island, if they ever get that far, twenty-four hours seldom elapses before they return to the city, still a system of ornery equally ingenious. But it must be understood that this part of the programme is a distinct branch of the fine art of bounty jumping.

Col. Baker has already in his possession 780 sets of forged enlistment papers, which were drawn up during last month alone. Of course, all of the signatures are fictitious, although the city directories have been duly credited with the names, as belonging to actual recruits. It is the opinion of Col. Baker that most of the naval enlistments, through which we were swindled from the last draft, were also fictitious. In addition to the forgeries, he considered one man out of every six as a large estimate of the number of recruits actually raised in the city who ever reach the armies for which they are intended.

Among the Sunthorn, the prisoner who assisted in escapes from Governor's Island, gives the estimate of one in ten as the probable number who really enter the service. Other dodges to have aided in the escape of hundreds of bounty-jumpers from the Island.

Hundreds of men daily walk the streets of New York who are deserters, and who have been enlisted upward of a dozen times; and at the present time there are prisoners confined in the Old William who have drawn bounties in every seven times. Men are regularly sent away to adjacent cities and even into the Western states, for the purpose of enlisting, and then escaping with the counties, which they rarely fail to do. They then return to New York, and, after disposing their ill-gotten gains, do, definitely, apply to the nearest broker, for fresh employment.

The brokers themselves, however, are those who reap the golden harvest. Shoddy is a drudgery and petroleum a tedious path to wealth, compared to the swift gains of the bounty swindler and forger. John Fay and — Dalton, partners as bounty brokers, cleared $55,000 during last Summer alone. The Devlins are both men of wealth, the humble Sergeant Muldoon has bought a farm for $10,000, and the bank-book of James Lee, a poor, ignorant boatman, a yearago, shows a snug balance of $40,000. These men were among the number arrested by Col. Baker.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JACOBS, of Kentucky, a few days since, took ground in favor of the ratification of the constitutional amendment by that State. He said: "Kentucky is bound to become a free State through the choice of her own people, and delay in settling the question can only complicate the process by which she will reach that destiny."

### General Intelligence.

The Great Napoleon, it will be remembered, once met the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia upon a raft moored in the center of the river Niemen, a little below the town of June 25th, 1807, and there signed the Treaty of Tilsit, which put an end to a long and bloody war.

The Quincy *Whig* says Professor W. S. Quinn, of New York city, who is out West on a lecturing tour, reached that place on Tuesday last, direct from St. Paul, on skates. The distance is nearly eight hundred and fifty miles, which he skated in just two weeks, stopping, meantime, to lecture at many points on the way.

On Thursday last, one of ten cars of a train on the New York Central Railroad ran off the track. A woman and a man had a narrow escape. When the cars left the track, a gentleman grasped the bell-rope, gave it a jerk, and started toward the rear of the car; a woman observed his movements from her seat, and followed him. She had scarcely left her place when the end of a broken rail thrust itself up through the floor of the car struck her vacant seat and ripped it up.

At one time during the four hours' interview, Mr. Stephens asked Mr. Seward a question, to which the astute Secretary of State found it difficult to reply. "I am reminded of a story," said the President, "that fits that case." Those present united in requesting that the story might be told; it was told, and it was *appropos*. So much is known to be true, but what the question was, and what the story was, has not yet leaked out. Of course every one is on the *qui vive* for this story.

At the Philadelphia Navy yard the steamer Sawanee, double-ender, is nearly ready for sea, and will leave in the course of the present week. The repairs to the transport steamer Donegal are almost completed, and she will soon sail also. It is supposed that the ironclad monitor Tonawanda will be ready for service in a couple of months. Her turrets are nearly completed, and her engines are already in them. This vessel will be among the most formidable afloat, her armament consisting of four 15-inch guns. The repairs to the Albatross are progressing, and she will be ready for sea in a week or two. The other vessels under repair are the Galena and the Sangamon, the former of which was put on the sectional dock on Saturday.

It is now stated that the number of French war vessels to be disarmed is not eighteen, as at first announced, but thirty-three. Care, however will be taken, in making this reduction not to affect the service of the naval stations. The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, in speaking of the reduction of the military and navel expenses of France, attributes the reasons assigned for it to the Emperor's sagacity and forethought, which enabled him to see that, although surrounded by neighboring armies of great strength, the present period safely reduce his warlike expend, ture and place his national finances on a solid basis, to the advantage of commerce and material progress; for scarcely any additional tinental powers could find the requisite money to create new legions beyond the frontier, supposing they desired to do so. The *Patrie*, however, publishes a paragraph scarcely in harmony with the boasted pacific intentions of France and the much talked of reduction of armaments. That journal says: "No considerations of economy are to delay the construction of our fighting fleet, which is to be formed of the twenty newly registered names, with the particulars attending their enlistment. Then, returning to his own office, he manufactures, with the assistance of a few others concerned, makes twenty duplicate enlistment papers, forges the respective names and bodies, signs them, affixes his notary seal and stamp, and the patriotic labor is half completed. The next step is to forge the receipt for the bounty money, which the broker is accustomed to take to present for the bounty or bounties due thereon. Upon presenting these, it is not necessary that they should have accomplices in the men who tell out the money. The forged enlistment papers and the forged signature of the United States recruiting officer on board the receiving ship, are ample evidence that the men have been received; the fact that the names of the forgeries are identical with those upon which the money has been already paid, on ship board or elsewhere, is not known at the office in question, and the greenbacks are effectually gone.

Enlisting in the army is a more simple thing. There is hardly a recruiting office in the city which is not haunted by bird-liner with their experienced jumpers—some of whom have been through the sham enlistment process upward of twenty times, and a few of these, know they are adepts, will ever get so near actual service as peaceful Governor's Island, after they have entered the bounty-list. Then comes the usual run of the customary rates, among their associates. Once on the Island, if they ever get that far, twenty-four hours seldom elapses before they return to the city, still a system of ornery equally ingenious. But it must be understood that this part of the programme is a distinct branch of the fine art of bounty jumping.

Col. Baker has already in his possession 780 sets of forged enlistment papers, which were drawn up during last month alone. Of course, all of the signatures are fictitious, although the city directories have been duly credited with the names, as belonging to actual recruits. It is the opinion of Col. Baker that most of the naval enlistments, through which we were swindled from the last draft, were also fictitious. In addition to the forgeries, he considered one man out of every six as a large estimate of the number of recruits actually raised in the city who ever reach the armies for which they are intended.

Among the Sunthorn, the prisoner who assisted in escapes from Governor's Island, gives the estimate of one in ten as the probable number who really enter the service. Other dodges to have aided in the escape of hundreds of bounty-jumpers from the Island.

Hundreds of men daily walk the streets of New York who are deserters, and who have been enlisted upward of a dozen times; and at the present time there are prisoners confined in the Old William who have drawn bounties in every seven times. Men are regularly sent away to adjacent cities and even into the Western states, for the purpose of enlisting, and then escaping with the counties, which they rarely fail to do. They then return to New York, and, after disposing their ill-gotten gains, do, definitely, apply to the nearest broker, for fresh employment.

The brokers themselves, however, are those who reap the golden harvest. Shoddy is a drudgery and petroleum a tedious path to wealth, compared to the swift gains of the bounty swindler and forger. John Fay and — Dalton, partners as bounty brokers, cleared $55,000 during last Summer alone. The Devlins are both men of wealth, the humble Sergeant Muldoon has bought a farm for $10,000, and the bank-book of James Lee, a poor, ignorant boatman, a yearago, shows a snug balance of $40,000. These men were among the number arrested by Col. Baker.

### Personal.

Rev. W. S. Plumer, D. D., for many years one of the Professors in the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny city, has closed his engagement with the First church at Norwalk. He was presented with a purse of $400 on leaving.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has returned from Washington. He says he is satisfied with the results of the Peace Conference, and that, on Sunday next he intends to tell his congregation the reason why.

The M. J. Hopewell property, Oil City, has been sold to Messrs. Kountz, H. McKelvy, of Pittsburgh, James Miller, F. Bishop, Samuel Miller and W. B. Riddle, of Oil City, for the sum of $150,000. This property fronts on Main street, from near the Postoffice to Christy's Drug store, corner of Hanna street, and extends back to the river, embracing Burgess & Co.'s warehouse.

### Affairs in Savannah.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes a letter from Savannah, from which we make the following quotations:

"Of food there is no lack, thanks to the timely arrival of the generous supplies furnished by Boston and New York, but those of the people who have been accustomed to the generous diet which loads the tables of Northern hotels, find it hard to subsist upon the scanty fare provided at the only hotel in this city without grumbling. The rivers abound with oysters of excellent quality, and there are plenty of fish to be had, but whether from lack of enterprise, or of nets, or from all these deficiencies combined, the market is unsupplied with provisions except that brought from New York, of which the poor receive each day a given allowance."

"The sudden capture and occupation of a city containing such a population as Savannah, and the advent upon the seaboard of General Sherman's victorious legions, set loose the spirit of speculation in provisions and manufacturer of persons who traffic in such merchandise as soldiers love to purchase; and the merchants, traders and sutlers at Hilton Head, who had large stocks of goods on hand at the time, accumulated snug little fortunes in a few days by the advance in prices which the presence of so many hungry mouths afforded. At first the sutlers were restricted in their sales to the army, but soon there was a host of speculators from all parts of the North, and from morning until night General Geary's headquarters were besieged with anxious applicants for the occupation of deserted rebel stores, and permits to bring goods to Savannah.

"At first these favors were granted to all respectable applicants; but after the arrival of Mr. Stanton and the publication of Mr. Fessenden's order that all permits to ship goods must come from his department, there was a sudden break down in the calculation of all who had expected to profit by the necessities of their fellow men. For several days a rigid embargo was kept on, during which such cargoes as had reached the city were sold out at immense profit, for the demand was so great the multitude were compelled to remain and pay heavy storage and demurrage at Hilton Head."

"A new order was then issued revoking all permits to trade which had previously been given, also all licenses to occupy stores, and requiring all persons having permits to report within two days the amount and kind of stock on hand, and by whom permits were granted.

"As regards the cotton stored in the city, it is supposed it will overrun the estimate originally made of 32,000 bales. There have been several parties here from New York to purchase, but Mr. Draper, as agent of the Treasury Department, appears to feel his own responsibility to fulfill the duties of his mission, and they have mostly returned to the North."

DELAY IN LEGISLATION.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* calls on the Legislature of Ohio to be more industrious. Some part of the lecture may be applicable to other States. We quote:

The draft is close at hand. A bounty bill is under discussion. The people have been waiting for its passage. Recruiting is consequently in a measure suspended. Probably not over three thousand men have enlisted in the State under the last call. For all this the Legislature must be held largely responsible.

Winter is now drawing to a close, and soon the Legislature will have been in session sixty days. In this time its work should have been substantially done. Yet it has hardly begun. Soon there will be an anxiety to adjourn. Then measures requiring deliberation will be rushed through, imperfectly, of course, and upon the succeeding Legislature will devolve the labor of amending much of the work of these closing days.

### Bills Introduced in the Legislature

The following bills were read in the Senate on the 2d inst.: One by Mr. Ridgway, entitled "A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Gas Company, approved March 16, 1848, and the supplement thereto, approved January 31, 1860, fixing the hour of election and the price of gas to private consumers," as follows:

"That the time of holding election for trustees, as prescribed in the second section of the supplement to said act, shall be held at the office of the company, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock p. m.; and that the proviso to the third section of the same supplement shall be enlarged so as to authorize said company to charge a price not exceeding two dollar thousand cubic feet, for gas furnished to private consumers: Provided, that said company shall not, by virtue of this increase, ever be permitted to accumulate any greater sum than is required to pay a dividend of ten per centum per annum upon the capital stock of said company."

Mr. Dunlap, from the Committee on Corporations, introduced the following bill to incorporate the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance Company of this city:

"That Benjamin F. Jones, John W. Chalfant, James I. Bennett, James Park, junior, Mark W. Watson, Campbell B. Herron, John Graff and Byron H. Painter, of Allegheny county, are hereby appointed commissioners, who, or any five of whom, are authorized and empowered, from and after the passage of this act, to establish at Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, by the name and title of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance Company, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing to five hundred thousand dollars, and said Company shall be organized and managed according to the provisions of an act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, approved the second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, excepting section eight, and be limited to the risks designated in the first class in the seventh section of said act, and that section third be amended, allowing the payment of stock to be made in lawful money of the United States instead of gold and silver."

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Judiciary, read an "act relative to weighing coal in the city of Pittsburgh," as follows:

"That the standard weight of bituminous coal in the city of Pittsburgh be and is hereby declared to be seventy-six pounds avoirdupois to the bushel of merchantable coal.

"Section 2. The select and common councils of the city of Pittsburgh are hereby authorized and empowered to pass ordinances to regulate the scales or some other method to ascertain the weight of coal sold within the limits of said city, and to appoint such persons to use said scales or other method for weighing coal; and may impose such penalties and forfeitures as they may think proper, not exceeding one hundred dollars for any offense, for violating the provisions of said ordinances.

"Section 3. All acts of Assembly, so far as they are inconsistent with, and supplied by this act, are hereby repealed."

Mr. Fleming, from the Judiciary Committee, introduced a supplement to an act entitled "An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth, so as to punish Fraud and the much talked of Currency as well as that of the State." It reads as follows:

"That the falsely making, forging, altering or counterfeiting; or assisting or procuring the same to be done; or passing, uttering and publishing, or attempting to pass, utter or publish any false, forged and counterfeit note, bill or check, or selling, uttering and delivering, or causing the same to be done; or making, engraving or preparing, or having in possession, with intent to use, any plate from which any counterfeit note may be printed; or having in possession any forged, counterfeit or altered notes or paper adapted to the making of bank notes, with intent to use, or suffer to be used, in forging or counterfeiting, or fraudulently passing any bank notes, with intent to fraudulently pass the same or having in possession ten or more similar bank notes, forged and counterfeited in imitation, with intent to pass or sell the same, of any notes issued by the United States, or under the authority of the United States, or any passage money issued by the same, or under any law of Congress, or the notes of any bank or association chartered or incorporated under any law of Congress, shall be and is hereby declared to come within the provisions of the one hundred and sixty-fourth, one hundred and sixty-fifth, one hundred and sixty-sixth, and one hundred and sixty-seventh sections of the act to which it is a supplement, passed on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if said notes, currency, banks and associations had been specially named or described in said sections, and shall constitute the same offence, and be punished in like manner as if therein specially named and described; and this act shall take effect from the time of its passage."


PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.
Pure Medicinal Liquors.
For Medicinal purposes, buy none but the best, for the commoner and ordinary grades of Liquors are essentially the same.
For the Finest Medicinal Liquors,
For the Finest Medicinal Liquors,
Go to MORRISON'S Old Liquor Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street, where you will find a splendid assortment of
Pure Drugs. Genuine Patent Medicines.
Pure Drugs. Genuine Patent Medicines.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Hair Brushes and Tooth Brushes. Hair Brushes and Tooth Brushes.
Hair brushes made of the best Russian Bristles.
At N. McCLARAN & CO'S. Druggists.
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.
Agents for Boyle's celebrated Fife Ours.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LOANS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

The special attention of our Capitalists, Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers and Business Men of our people, is called to the advantages of the

7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES,
AND
10-40 U. S. GOLD BONDS.

The HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, ENTIRE SECURITY, and UNEXCEPTIONABILITY of these Securities, offer OREAT ADVANTAGES to the purchaser.

Every one purchasing not only obtains a good paying investment, but performs a sacred and imperative duty in thus sustaining the United States government.

The Bonds are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 and FULL COMMISSION ADDITIONAL IN CASH is paid to ALL PURCHASERS, no matter how large or small the amount of Bonds purchased.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Pres't.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier. ja30-tf

GREAT SALE OF BALANCE OF STOCK
DRY GOODS,
FLANNELS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
SHAWLS,
GING

# The Daily Commercial

**Our Advertising Terms--A Change.**

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

**The Siege and Fall of Savannah--An Inside View.**

The following is an extract from the diary of a secretly Union man resident at Savannah, who has kept a daily record of events since the war began. He contemplates publishing it:

December 19.--Last night, notwithstanding the many reports about reinforcements, seventy days' provisions, the determination to hold the city at all hazards, &c., commenced the most extensive evacuation, probably, that has ever taken place on the continent. We can now begin to understand what General Beauregard means by style insinuating on various occasions remarks which he knew would leak out about, such as the city would not be given up, that reinforcements were on the way, &c. Some eminent author has said that a great deception must be a great liar. I don't wish to call Gen. B one, but he certainly told a few pretty large white fibs, which may be excusable on the ground of military necessity, as far, he has fibbed to some purpose, for while every one felt sure the city would not be given up, evacuation was rapidly going on, and about dark it could no longer be concealed. The heavy rumbling of wagons, as they filed down Whitaker street, together with the bellowing of large droves of cattle, and the heavy tramp of infantry, proclaimed it more strongly than words. No pen can describe the various scenes attending such an evacuation as is now going on. Fathers leaving their wives and little ones to fall into the hands of those whom many consider worse than fiends. Young men taking an adieu of their betrothed, and mothers parting from their children, (for those who have been forced into the army at sixteen can not be called men.) Such scenes, though heart-rending, are joyous compared with some others. In the hospital, are a number of prisoners who have just been exchanged, and are waiting to see their families. One old man, on being told this morning that the city was being evacuated, and that he was not well enough to be sent off, exclaimed, "Merciful heavens! I have just left prison, and must return to it without seeing my family. I thought best not to tell him. I know I was here until I got well, wishing to give them a pleasant surprise."

December 20.--This morning all disguise on the part of the military, as to the evacuation, was thrown aside. Commissary stores were thrown open, and their contents divided among the poor of the city, who have for some weeks been in a starving condition. Thousands of women, children and negroes, of all sizes, colors and shades, rushed pell-mell, and in less time than it takes to pen this note, emptied large store-houses which it would have taken many men and wagons weeks to empty. When all these stores were gutted, many who had not got their share, became infuriated, and rushed on one or two stores owned by private parties. One store on the bay was stormed by a party of women, who, on meeting resistance, went to the market square, and returned with a heavy body of Wheeler's cavalry, and with this aid accomplished their undertaking. Much has been said of Wheeler's cavalry, but the half has not been told, and never will be. They have been the terror of the whole country, and plunder alike from friend and foe. Truly can those say who have been feeding, clothing and supporting them,

"Oh! time most curst,
When 'mongst all foes our friends shall be the worst."

December 21--10 o'clock A. M.--About dark last night the work of evacuation which, from fear of detection, was only carried on slowly and cautiously during the day, became extensive and general. Artillery, infantry and cavalry came in from all directions, some in regiments, some in companies, not a few in squads, and some on their own hooks. [This continued with a good deal of precision and good management until about midnight. About this time, as if by understanding, Wheeler's cavalry came in town, and divided into squads of five and twenty, being supplied with Irish boys and negroes acting as pilots. Thus organized, they commenced their work of plunder and destruction in a way that beggars description.

We thought at first, seeing their bands organize so systematically, that they were under some military arrangement, and would only destroy such stores as would contribute to the comfort of the Union army. But no such discrimination was displayed, for they made no distinction of person or property. The first block broken into on Congress street, was the jewelry house of Folsom & Bro., and in five came to this store and succeeded in driving the wreckers off, but they soon returned, largely reinforced, and seized every thing of value. The next in their path was also a jewelry store, kept by Mr. Jordan. After this band had got fairly to work, a larger one joined them until every thing was gone. About 2 A. M., robbery and destruction were at their highest. The smashing of doors and windows could be heard in all directions, and the darkness of the night and other circumstances seemed to add, if possible, to the terror of the scene. Amid this destruction, a cry was heard, "Secreted stock in the Exchange cried out," Two o'clock, and all's well." It may have been the watchman put there to cry the hours, and if so, he was the only one out, and came near crying his last, for a squad under my window lowered their rifles, saying, "Let us get a peep at that lying devil, and see if we don't stop his blarney."

The stores broken open on Congress street, within my sight and hearing, were revisited by squad after squad, and the last, not finding as much as their predecessors, violated the saying, "honor among thieves," by plundering one another. Quite a little battle took place between two such bands, under my window, and for a few minutes the bullets flew briskly. The rebel Government can not claim any excuse for these marauders, on the ground of intoxication or irresponsibility, for during the whole night I did not see a drunken man, and in several instances these bands were led by officers. In one case, along toward morning, as the men came out, I saw a Colonel riding up to a store hard by, and requested a band to get something nice for him. At about four o'clock some one rode through the streets, crying at the top of his voice, "All who are not at the pontoon-bridge within twenty minutes will be cut off." This created a stampede, and the plundering soldiers were soon gone. They were replaced by droves of Irish women, boys and negroes, who passed from store to store, picking up the leavings. One squad of rebel cavalry lingered till near daylight. At cock-crow they disappeared, and Savannah ceased to exist for the Confederacy.

**Capture of the Guerrilla Gilmer.**

The correspondent of the *Herald* gives the following particulars of the capture of Harry Gilmer, the rebel guerrilla:

The capture was made by Major Young, of General Sheridan's scouts, who was in command of twenty-five picked men. Major Younghad been out on a scout for three continuous days before the capture of Gilmer, tracking and capturing rebel soldiers and guerrillas at different points. On Sunday morning Major Young learned that Harry Gilmer had been in the country, in the vicinity of Moorefields, having received authority from General Early to consolidate McNeil's and Woodson's rebel guerrilla companies with his own battalion, with the ulterior design of raiding on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad during the winter, and to take part in other operations during the ensuing spring. The consolidation did not please the officers or men of the two companies named. Their dissatisfaction was expressed to Gilmer, and at the time of his capture he was on a visit to an influential person to get his assistance in the matter.

Major Young tracked this wily guerrilla chief to a place near the South Fork River, three miles west of Moorfield. So accurate was his information in regard to the whereabouts of Gilmer, that it came down to the question of which one of the two houses he was in--one occupied by a man named Randolph, and the other by a man named Williams--each a short distance from the other. Guards were placed on both, while Major Young started in person to search Randolph's house. As he approached the stable he saw a little colored servant girl, who stopped on seeing the officers. He inquired of her whose horses those were in the stable, and whether they belonged to soldiers. She replied they were not soldiers' horses--they belonged to Major Gilmer. This answer was satisfactory to Major Young, and he at once started for the dwelling house, and was met at the door by the landlady. To an interrogatory put as to who was in the house, she said no person except members of her own family. The answer was unsatisfactory, and a search of the premises was commenced, when, reaching a room on the second floor, the door was gently opened, when Major Gilmer and his cousin, a rebel officer, were found lying in bed awake.

Major Young in an instant was at the bedside, seized Gilmer's pistols, which were on a chair, and then asked Gilmer who he was. He replied, "Major Gilmer," and then added to his confronter, "Who the devil are you?" The Major replied, "Major Young, of General Sheridan's scouts."

The prisoners were ordered to dress, and in a few minutes were attired in full suits of gray. They were then taken in charge by the guard outside, and marched to Winchester. A splendid black horse belonging to Gilmer, which he stole on one of his raids into Pennsylvania, was also captured. Major Gilmer, on his march to Winchester, begged that he might have some sort of a show given him in a race for his life, as he was shamefully neglectful in sleeping in a house undressed. He said any officer that slept in a house ought to be captured and shot. Gilmer always carried with him a thick English robe, made in baggy style, so that he could get into it, and thus lie down in the woods and sleep. He was always attended by a favorite bloodhound, who gave timely notice of the approach of strangers.

On the trip, Major Young encountered the rebel Captain Stumpp, of the Eighteenth Virginia regiment, of Imboden's command. He made a desperate resistance to his capture, and was only induced to surrender when perforated with bullets from the pistols of our men, from the effects of which he died. On the person of this officer, in his waist belt, was three revolving pistols, of very novel and peculiar English manufacture. They have twelve chambers and one barrel for ordinary firing, and an additional one for throwing slugs. The hammer is so arranged as to discharge one barrel at a time, or one chamber and the slugs barrel at the same time. These pistols are made especially for guerrilla warfare, and are the first captured by our troops.

ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE LAND.--A writer for a Boston paper, who has visited the great falls on the Snake river, the southern fork of the Oregon, says: "The distance the whole volume of water falls in one sheet, is 200 feet. Above there is about 25 or 30 feet fall before it reaches the grand fall. The width of the grand fall I should judge to be about 2,500 feet. I have visited Niagara many times, but this fall eclipses it far. Four miles further above we found another one of less note, where the water divides into two parts and falls a distance of 167 feet." When the Pacific railroad is completed, this will become a fashionable visiting place, as Niagara is now, with, however, a wider range of curiosities to attract the attention of visitors.

## DENTISTRY

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, in an opinion founded on 18 or 18 years' of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and their doubts will be evanished. They will also have an opportunity to see three very beautiful Volcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $15 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

**QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,**

278 PENN STREET.

## SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c. Office No. 1 Diamond alley, between Market and Wood street. Pittsburgh, Pa. au13:6m

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTE OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DIRTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognised, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired--one that will not fade, crock or wash out--one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct9-1y

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AMERICAN WATCHES.

ELLERY, BARTLETT,

AND

APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.

For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

CLOTHING

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT

47 Fifth street,

OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

TO CLOSE OUT

WINTER STOCK.

If you wish to purchase Fashionable Clothing, get up in good style--white and colored cotton or linen Shirts; fancy and plain flannel or cassimere Shirts; white or colored Undershirts and Drawers; Gloves of any description; white, mixed or fancy cotton or woolen half hose; Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Linen or Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; Gloves of all descriptions; cotton or Silk Umbrellas; black or light Hats, you will save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by coming to this Store. Call and examine the largest and best assorted Stock in the city, before purchasing elsewhere. If you cannot be suited, you will not be compelled to buy.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Bear in mind, that N. GROSSMAYER'S Store, No. 47 Fifth street, is the place, where the best bargains are always to be had. Therefore, be sure and don't fail to give him a call. jan1

CARPETS.

BRUSSELS,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVETS, (directly imported by ourselves,) TOGETHER WITH THE SAME GRADES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

INGRAINS.

A FULL STOCK, CONSISTING OF THREE-PLIES, EXTRA SUPERFINES, AND THE CHEAPEST CARPET FABRICS MADE.

OIL CLOTHS.

RUGS, WINDOW SHADES, EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, HASSOCKS, DOOR MATS, &c. ALL OF THESE--ALTHOUGH ADVANCING--AT PRICES RANGING FROM 25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE MANUFACTURERS FALL PRICES AT

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

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W. & C. K. HERRICK,

IMPORTERS OF

STATIONERY,

Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery.

DEALERS IN

Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,

Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.

A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 75 John street, New York.

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JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.

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VINEGAR.

H. REDENBACH & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

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FOR SALE--

TWO OIL ENGINES.

Two ten horse power Engines and Boilers. One set 2½ inch. Boring Tools, by

M. DARRAGH & CO.,

Engine Manufacturers, Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.

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Copper-Distilled

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NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

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(Successors to Jos. Pennock and Pennock & Hart.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILL ROLLS, warranted, Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated: Bar, Roller and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns, and Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Rolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads, Gas and Water Pipe, either bent or flange; Rolls turned and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill patterns purchased from the "Fort Pitt Foundry." ja21-1y

REFINED SUGARS.

50 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc.
For sale by
ja15 GEO. H. JONES & CO.,
141 Water street.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Farewell Benefit of McKEAN BUCHANAN, on which occasion he will appear in Three Plays, comprising Tragedy, Comedy and Farce.

THIS EVENING, will be presented Shakspeare's play in four acts, entitled

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shylock, the Jew.....McKean Buchanan.

To be followed by the petite comedy, entitled

USED UP.

To conclude with

FLUTATION; or, A MORNING CALL.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near 3d. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.

Commences at 8 p. m.

Fourth night of the en banning and beautiful artiste,

Miss ADELAIDE NIXON,

First night of the charming danseuse,

Miss EVELINE LEHMAN.

The Mammoth Stock Company--Messrs. Hart, Reddan, Collins, Welch, Foster, Burger, Campbell, Fitzgerald and Thomas. The Intrepid Gymnast, Mr. Gobarious. The Misses May, Mairs, Langley, Lottie, Collins, Georgie and Wilson.

Smithe's Minstrels in a splendid Olio.

FRED. AIDS' MELODEON.

Late Athenæum--Libertystreet.

MONDAY NIGHT.

First appearance in this city of

KLLA AND MARY WESNER.

And of the only feminine Clog Dancers in the world, the

PORTER SISTERS.

First appearance of the great

DAN MOLT.

First appearance of the charming

LOUISE ROULETTE.

New Farces, Ballets, Songs and Negro acts to-night

CONCERT HALL.

POSITIVELY THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 14th and 15th.

The ORIGINAL and ONLY

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

TWENTY ESTABLISHED ARTISTS in the Rhinoplan Profession, and the world renowned Comedian,

GEORGE CHRISTY.

J. W. RAYNOR, - - - MANAGER.

The resources of the Christy's are superior to any Minstrel organization in existence, which enable them to present in a superb manner all the Humors and Oddities of Southern Plantation Life, in all its Broad, Original and Mirthful Phases.

All the great Farces, Extravaganzas, Burlesques, &c., &c., in which they have made the Christy's Minstrels as familiar as household words, will be produced during the engagement.

Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.

fe6-6t J. H. BURRIDGE, Agent.

CONCERT HALL.

POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings,

February 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th.

The great Excelsior Eastern Troupe, Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels and Brass Band.

Twenty first-class Performers, who will appear in an entirely new and original programme, not yet copied by our many unsuccessful imitators. Everything is new, local and original. Nothing to do with the S ss and B ones. ELEGANCY and WARD, the Champion Double Clog Dancers, who challenge the world in the way of $1.00 to compete with them. This Troupe is NOT composed of a few SONG AND DANCE men, but of a FULL MINSTRELY of known ability. See Programmes.

SKIFF & GAYLORD, Managers.
C. E. RICHARDSON, Agent.

fe8

CITY HILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal fences in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jan28-1y

## MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 26th, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,

upon the Capital Stock, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February inst., to stockholders of record, at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 28th inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of W. Clark & Co., Transfer Agent, Milk st., Boston.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Secy and Treas. National Min. Co.

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with ROLLED PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Pipe can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,

FULTON FOUNDRY,

ja5-3m OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions.

IRA B. McVAY,
Tre. surer.

ja26-1f

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM IMPROVED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Are Simple, Reliable and Perfect.

There is no machine in the world that can do the variety of work or give such thorough going satisfaction. These machines will hem, frill, quilt, bind, tuck, plait, gather, cord and braid without previous basting. It will sew the heaviest and thickest cloth with a light strong elastic seam, as durable as the fabric itself. It will sew the thinest cambric, Swiss muslin, lawn, &c. with equal facility.

Send for a Circular, with samples of sewing, or call at the Salesroom.

No. 97 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ja1

## DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

HUGUS & HACKE

Have Determined

Great Closing out Sale of Dry Goods,

Corner of Market and Fifth Streets.

TO CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS AT A TREMENDOUS REDUCTION. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $1.75, for $1.25. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $2.50, for $1.75. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $3.00 for $2.00. SUPERFINE 7-4 WOOL DE LAINES, worth $1.75, for $1.25. A GREAT BARGAIN. MERINO PLAIDS, formerly sold at $1.50, for $1.00; MOUSLINE DE LAINE PLAIDS, sold at $2.00, for $1.50; POPLIN and ALPACA PLAIDS, sold at $1.75 and $2.50, for $1.25 and $1.75. BEAUTIFUL STYLES, DARK FIGURED FRENCH MERINOS, reduced from $2.00 to $1.37½.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW REPS, POPLINS, ALPACAS, MERINOS, CASHMERES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, AND DRESS GOODS GENERALLY, ARE SELLING AT A FABULOUS REDUCTION. BALMORAL SKIRTS, THE BEST STOCK EVER OFFERED FROM $4.00 to $10.00. NEWEST STYLES. DOUBLE SHAWLS, SOLD AT $16.00, REDUCED TO $10.00. THESE ARE THE LARGEST AND FINEST MANUFACTURED.

REAL WOOL AND SILK BROCHE SHAWLS, for $5, worth $10.00.

OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT COST. PURCHASERS MAY RELY ON THESE GOODS BEING SOLD AS REPRESENTED.

HUGUS & HACKE,

Cor Market and Fifth.

ja17-1m

## OILS

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

se22 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

28 Water and 128 Front st., Pittsburgh, 81 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au28-1y

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works,

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude and Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se17

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE

Warehouse, 97 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

JOHN H. EDWARDS.....I. L. EDWARDS

EDWARDS & CO.,

PETROLEUM

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

References--Drexel & Co., Balliet & Son, Pearson & Smith, Peacock, Newbold & Long, Philadelphia; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se6-6m

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY

WELDON & KELLY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lamps and Lamp Goods,

AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,

164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh, se15

BOWERY SALOON.--No. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. K. WILLIAMS, Proprietor. sept7-1y

## ATTORNEYS

A. W. LOOMIS.....M. A. WOODWARD.

LOOMIS & WOODWARD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office, No. 124 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to our hands. fe2-1f

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

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MILITARY AGENCY.

McMASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS,

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States Government.

Office: 98 Grant street,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Correspondence solicited from all parties

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, and similar claims attended to.

Special attention given to claims for loss of horses.

Applications by mail attended to as if made in person.

No charge is made until the claim is adjusted.

GILBERT M. McMASTER,
oc22-1y JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. ij26

JNO. M. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA

my8

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

J. MSKIMEN, General Agent,
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city. de23

## FOR SALE OR RENT

VALUABLE OIL LANDS

FOR SALE.

FIFTY-FIVE ACRES on the Muskingum River, near McConnellsville. Supposed to be one of the best tracts of Oil Land in the Muskingum Valley. For particulars, inquire of

ROBERT WRAY, JR.,
fe9-3t No. 4 Hand street.

FOR SALE--

A HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS,

in Lawrenceville. Terms easy. Apply at

RUSH HOUSE, 397 Liberty street.

GRIST AND SAW MILL FOR SALE--Situated in Penn township, three miles from the Allegheny railroad. The mill is three stories, and furnished with the most improved machinery for turning out twenty-five barrels of flour per day. Good saw-mill in successful operation. A large dwelling, stable, orchard, with nine acres of rich meadow and pasture land. The whole is offered at the low price of $6,500. Terms easy. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.

fe4

FOR SALE--THREE BRICK TENEMENTS on Cherry Alley between Second and Third streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. Will be sold separately or together. Inquire of

WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

COUNTRY HOUSES FOR SALE.--A large FRAME COTTAGE-BUILT TWO-STORY HOUSE, with twelve Rooms and two acres of ground, handsomely improved.

Also, a Brick Cottage with seven rooms and one acre of ground. Located at Evergreen Hamlet, Ross Township. Possession immediately. Inquire of

WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOR SALE--A COMMODIOUS COTTAGE on Coal Hill, late the residence of Dr. Robert A. Wilson, deceased, conveniently constructed and beautifully located, commanding a splendid view of the rivers and the two cities.

Also, a two story brick dwelling on Third street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

Also, a lot and lot on Allegheny City, fronting twenty feet on James street by one hundred feet deep to Mound Alley, being lot No. 3 in Cassett's Plan. Inquire of WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOURTH WARD ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY.

We are authorized to sell the lot, situated on the East side of Ohio street, at its intersection with the Pennsylvania Canal, in the Fourth Ward Allegheny City, on which there are

FOUR BRICK HOUSES,

two of which are three-story, containing five rooms each, and two are two-story, containing four rooms each. Will be sold CHEAP, or

TRADED FOR GOOD OIL STOCKS.

STEEL & BAILEY,
fe2 Wilkins Hall.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 26th day of January, A. D. 1865, the undersigned will expose at public sale, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, in Elizabeth township, all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Elizabeth township, county of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a white oak, and running with lands of Wilkins Miller heirs; thence by Wilkinson, south 84° east 58 perches to a walnut, thence by the lands of the heirs of Jane Menteith, north 6° east 40 perches, to a number 2 white oak, thence north 84° west 58 perches to a white oak thence south 7° west 25 perches to a white oak, thence south 84° west 25 perches to the white oak at the place of beginning, containing sixteen acres and three perches, strict measure. Being the same tract of ground conveyed by Jane Menteith to Sarah, his wife, granted and conveyed unto Elijah Long.

Terms to be made known the day of the sale.

JESSE WEKELIN, and
ELIJAH LONG,
Administrators of Elijah Long, deceased.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Att'ys for Administrators.

FOR SALE

On account of ill health, the

Good Will, Lease, Fixtures and Stock

of the

DRUG STORE,

Corner Fourth and Market streets.

The location is good, the Store neatly fitted up, and the trade well established. The retail sales of 1864 exceed $9,000. To a party with $10,000 capital, no better investment can be offered.

Enquire on the premises.

JAMES McCAIR

FOR SALE--

AN OIL LOT,

in the town of Glasgow, at Smith's Ferry, 8 by about 12 rods. Three rows of trees, fine shade, and well fenced all round, upwards of five hundred feet deep, with boring tools, and sheds, &c. Price only $300.

Inquire of N. NELSON, Esq.,
ja26 Fifth street, near Grant.

FOR SALE--

A two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, containing six rooms, wash house and stable, situated on Sixth avenue, First Ward, Allegheny city, and 16 feet front by 80 feet deep, with a fine assortment of shrubbery and shade trees. Gas and water through the house. For further information, as to terms, &c. enquire on the premises.

ja24-1f R. M. BOLES.

TO LET--

A comfortable two story BRICK DWELLING situated on O'Hara street, containing six rooms with finished garret. Enquire of H. E. KING,
ja24 No. 211 Liberty street.

FOR SALE--

Six five-acre Lots and one eighteen-acre Lot, with a good apple orchard of about fifty good bearing trees on last beyond Wilkinsburg. These lots all front on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and there is a station on the eighteen-acre lot, which will make the above lots very desirable for country residences. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN GRAZIER, 119 Water and 156 First street, Pittsburgh. Ja 3-1m

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which will sell cheap--one weighing about 8 tons, also one weighing about 8½ tons. Address

COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au12-1f Wagon and Spring Factory, Pa.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 92 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to

MARY ANN JUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

no9 1y&f

EULER & SAUNTER,

NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES

AND

Spring Wagons.

All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice.

EULER & SAUNTER,
de21-1y No. 7 St. Clair street.

SAM'L M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER

No. 124 FIRST STRS

Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.

no24-1y

## BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &c

4TH NATIONAL BANK,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1865.

We respectfully solicit your business, and offer you our experience and credit.

We furnish Exchange on New York and Philadelphia at par.

We allow interest on deposits, subject to check or on time, as agreed on.

We buy and have Gold and Silver, U. S. Gold coupons due March, May and July, 1865, at highest rates.

We have on hand for immediate delivery to purchasers 7.3 U. S. Treasury Notes, convertible into U. S. 5-20s Gold Bonds at par, also 10 40 U. S. Gold Bonds.

We sell U. S. Loans at Government rates, and pay you the Government commission.

Referring You to annexed list of our President, Cashier and Directors, we would be happy to transact your money business.

Very Respectfully,

JAMES O'CONNOR, Prest.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES M. BAILEY, THOS. DONNOLLY,
JOHN F. HERRON, R. H. KING,
DAVID M'SMITH, W. J. BIGLEY,
THOS. SMITH, JNO. M. KIRKPATRICK
JAMES O'CONNOR. fe4-1f

TRADESMENS'

NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY, President.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Alex. Bradley, David F. Park,
Wm. M. Faber, James Frazier,
Wm. F. McKee, Saml. M. Kier,
Joseph M. Knap, Wm. Vankirk,
William H. Forsyth,

The Bank having been organized under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to do a general Banking Business.

The officers having had a large correspondence with the Banks and Bankers in every section of the country, can guarantee to customers the utmost promptness in the collection of Drafts, Checks, and Bills of Exchange, Notes, &c.

Exchange on all the principal cities furnished at current rate.

DISCOUNT DAILY.

Banking House, Wood street, corner of Second. ja14-1m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Farmers' Deposit National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Farmers' Deposit National Bank

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh

Buy and sell at market rates—

U.S. 6 per cent 5-20 Bonds.
U.S. 6 " 1881 Bonds
U.S. 6 per cent. 10-40 Bonds
U.S. Seven-Thirties.
U.S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. securities. Bank Notes and coin. Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.


## Finance and Trade.

### BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

G. A. ENDLEY, Pres. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS FEB. 9, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 5-20 | 108 75 | ..... |
| Do. ex Coupons | 102 50 | 103 00 |
| Do. Certificates | ..... | 98 25 |
| Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R. | ..... | 8 50 |
| Citizens' Bank | 85 50 | ..... |
| Third National | 100 00 | ..... |
| Lucesco | ..... | 25 00 |
| Dalzell | ..... | 9 00 |
| Phillips | 3 25 | ..... |
| Eldorado | 1 70 | 2 00 |
| Oil Creek and Cherry Run | 4 50 | ..... |
| Cherry Run Central | 2 15 | ..... |
| Barr, Storey and Cherry Run | 1 07 | ..... |
| Merchants' | 45 | 60 |
| Cherry Run & Pit Hole | ..... | 1 02 |
| Pittsburgh and Philadelphia | ..... | 2 15 |
| Paxton | ..... | 2 10 |
| Ross | ..... | 1 60 |
| Stella | ..... | 80 |
| Banner | 1 00 | ..... |
| Coal Bluffs Mining Co | ..... | 1 20 |
| Mingo Coal | ..... | 35 75 |
| Monongahela Navigation Co | ..... | 46 00 |

### Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.

The market is slightly duller. Caldwell, 66@ 66¼; Dalzell, 8¼@8¾; 21 Dorado, 1¾@1⅞; Maple Shade, 2½@2⅝; St. Nicholas, 4; Curtin, 13¾ bid. Gold, 2 12.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

The attendance at the Evening Exchange was quite large and bidding spirited. Our quotations below will afford an indication of the feeling in oil stocks. In Philadelphia oils are, with a few exceptions, very dull and listless, and transactions comparatively light. The New York market is more active, and a strong disposition is felt to pitch in whenever a company shows signs of success.

Oil Creek and Cherry Run sold freely at 6 75, and closed at that. The stock is fast being taken out of the market. Sold to-day in Philadelphia at 5 50. Following are the sales this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | shares Eldorado | $1 75 |
| 200 | do Feucral | 1 20 |
| 700 | do Oil Creek and Cherry Run | 5 50 |
| 200 | do Cherry Run and Pittsburgh | 2 40 |
| 100 | do Philadelphia and Pittsburgh | 1 70½ |
| 200 | do do do | 1 76 |
| 100 | do Bitchits | 1 01 |
| 2500 | do do | 1 00 |
| 200 | do do | 98 |
| 100 | do Rose | 1 54 |
| 1050 | do Stella | 90 |
| 1 | do Steel Weel | 100 00 |
| 450 | do Tat, Storey & Cherry Run | 1 06 |
| 2:3 | do Union Independence | 1 00 |
| 600 | do Whitely | 1 00 |
| 200 | do Cherry Run Central | 2 20 |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Duck Creek | ..... | ..... |
| Fleming & Blood | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Columbia | 7 7 00 | 8 00 |
| Dalzell | 8 50 | 9 00 |

—The gold bearing region of the United States stretches through nearly eighteen degrees of latitude, from British Columbia on the north to Mexico on the south, and through more than twenty degrees of longitude, from the eastern declivities of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. It includes the States of California and Oregon, the entire Territories of Utah, Nevada, New Mexico and Washington, and portions of Colorado, Nebraska and Dakota. It forms an area of more than a million square miles, the whole of which, with comparatively trifling exceptions, is the property of the nation. It is rich not only in gold, but silver, copper, iron, lead and many other minerals. But in speaking of these we would not for a moment overlook the time and labor necessary to their development, and regard as a present source of income what is mainly a remotely prospective one.

Something might, however, be done in the way of taxing the annual yield of the more legitimate inheritance. In his report for 1862 to Congress, Mr. Chase stated that the product of gold and silver during the year would probably not fall much short of a hundred millions; and he suggested that it might be subjected to a reasonable seigniorage, or that the mineral lands might be sold in small parcels, and not in convenient parcels, with proper reservations in favor of the miners now in occupation of particular localities. There is no doubt of the fact, however, from our mineral lands should be a fruitful reason why we should not place a very high estimate upon their yield to the nation in the immediate future, and it is that which more particularly concerns us.

Taxation is the touchstone of finance, and we are as yet only novices in the art. Under the existing policy of paper money inflation the government will be compelled to resort to a very thorough system of raising money by taxes, and to keep pace with the expenditures these will require to be much heavier than we have yet experienced. That the people are willing to submit to be further taxed, the alacrity with which they have thus far responded affords sufficient evidence, and they have invariably been in advance of the Government in proposing taxation since the war began. The internal revenue receipts for 1861 aggregated $102,214, 65, against only $34,769 15; during the ten months of 1862 in which the net was in operation.

—At Cincinnati, the bankers have taken into consideration the propriety of sending some one to Washington, to ascertain if a persistent appeal to the authorities there can not effect greater expedition in the payment of the Government's claims here. The present delay by which an extraordinarily large amount of money has become locked up in Quartermaster's Vouchers, of course produces embarrassments in the prosecution of the mercantile business. So far as it may be a bar to speculative ventures, by producing a stringency, it matters little; but many fair traders are crippled severely in their regular business by it, and what is worse than all, the Government is the severest loser by this tardiness.

—United States securities have not thus far been popular in the money markets of Europe but there is a prospect of their becoming so. The low prices at which they can be bought for coin at the present time constitutes a strong inducement for foreign capital to find its way into this direction, and no more profitable investments are offered elsewhere, allowing for all the probabilities of the case. Both our national and railroad securities stand high on the London Stock Exchange list, as the dates of the last advices, and there is a prospect of more attention being directed to them in future.

—People who handle bank notes which have been issued under the free banking law of this State, may be curious to learn the circulation of the free banks. Up to last week 603 781 notes had been issued, representing an aggregate value of $378,341,800. These notes are secured by deposits of public stocks, amounting to $2,- 753 411. One bank, that of Mifflin county, has now in the Auditor General's office. The different denominations of notes which have been issued are as follows, viz:

One-dollar notes, 101 60 pieces.
Two-dollar notes; 51,195 pieces.
Five-dollar notes, 258,348 pieces.
Ten-dollar notes 81 121 pieces.
Twenty-dollar notes, 19,453 pieces.
Fifty-dollar notes, 5,000 pieces.
One hundred-dollar notes, 2,000 pieces.

—This Commonwealth, as stated in the last message of Governor Curtin, has commenced proceedings against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, an organization which, however they may have violated the law, was the first to develop the oil region of Pennsylvania. It is understood that one of the charges against the road is that it has built branches without any authority. There is a bitter antagonism in the northwestern counties of our State between the corporation and Lake Shore road, but at the present time travel to a great that both are making fortunes for their managers.

—There is some little misunderstanding as to the sale of the Seven-thirty per cent. Treasury Notes, which may be corrected by simply remembering that all United States Treasury Notes, and Certificates of Indebtedness are sold Interest-off. The accrued interest at the time of sale always inures to the seller. Whether the coupon is three days or three months old, there is no advantage to the buyer, because for whatever of interest may be due in addition. The published price of 99¾ is par is about the true quotation now for the new Seven-thirties. The difficulty in the sale of Government bonds is just the reverse of that observed in the sale of the notes. The price of a bond always includes all time allowance in interest on it, hence we observe a steady advance in price as it more nearly approaches the semi-annual period for the payment of interest.

### Cincinnati Grocery Market.

The reopening of navigation gave an impetus to the grocery trade, and there is business now active than it has been for a month. The advance in gool also stiffens prices of staple good, and makes them very firm at the old figures. Coffee is selling at 41@45½c, in a jobbing way; hard refined sugars at 2@9 3-4; raw sugars at 2½@2¾, a decrease as at 3@3¼ c. These figures, of course, refer to the trade, if carried to large lots; but no person is buying goods in that way low-a days.

### Cincinnati Coal Market.

There has been a good retail demand, and the market has ruled firm at 26@28c for the best grades and thus in proportion. None at the river for sale, but as soon as navigation is resumed a considerable amount will be down.

## PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Friday, February 10, 1865.

The demand for the leading articles has been restricted to small parcels—sufficient to meet the wants of the home market. The weather continues cold. Navigation to all points is closed, the ice in the Ohio river being so heavy that it would be unsafe for boats to venture out before the weather moderates. The Minerva, for Cincinnati, came in with a good trip. She did not return, but laid up for milder weather. The new steamer Minnioia was preparing to leave for Cincinnati last evening. She had about as much freight as she wanted. On the landing business was moderately active. The following boats had the principal portion of their cargoes on board, and should the weather moderate they will take an early departure, viz: Kenton, Yorktown, Guidon, and Argonaut No 2, for Cincinnati and Louisville; Pilgrim and Clarksville, for Nashville; W. H. Osborn, Olive, and Columbia, for Cairo and St. Louis. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY—The receipts during the past two days have been limited. The market was firm, with sales of 6 loads at the scales at $12@45 per ton; 1 of baled, on track, at $38; 10 do from store at $40@40c.

POTATOES—The market was not active; the supply for some time past being limited; sales of 70 bbls at $3 50@4 bbl.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a moderate demand; among the sales were 50 bxs of Western Reserve at 22½@23c.

HOMINY—The market was steady, with a fair demand; prices have undergone no change for some time; sales of 8 bbls pearl; at $12 00@12 50 ₩ bbl.

LARD—The market remains quiet; we note small sales at 24@24½c ₩ lb.*

FLOUR—Holders were firm in their views; the sales however were not large; among the transactions were: Extra family, 1 car load at $10 50; 12 bbls, to arrive, at $10 75; 50 do $10 80; 40 do, a choice brand, at $10. The market at the close was firm; the receipts for some days have been restricted; there is no demand for export.

BUTTER—The receipts were about keep pace with the demand; prices have been regular; sales of 2 bbls roll at 4c; 3 do 41@42c; 2 do, fresh, 46c.

APPLES—The market was inactive, the stock on hand being very light; sales of 50 bbls, at $4 50.

EGGS—Prices have undergone no change; we note small sales, at 35@ dozen; stock moderate.

GRAIN—The demand was purely local. Prices remain about the same for most articles. Oats—Sales 800 bush from store at 85c; 100 do at 86c; from first hands $30 could be a fair quotation. Wheat—was steady. The offerings were very limited. The current rates were, red $3 10, white $3 15@3 20 per bush. Rye—was dull at, spring $1 50, fall $1 60 per bush. Rye—The last sale reported was at $1 70 per bush. Corn was in good request and commanded $1 35 readily. The supply on hand being limited.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand for some days past was active, principally for speculative purposes. Some heavy parcels changed hands at 13c for apples. We also note 20 bbls do at 13 @14½c per lb. Peaches—Sales 10 sacks at 20@ 21 pounds, were purchased by Myers & Schrist & Rosenthal at $14 25 per cwt. L. Ripple sold 50 head, delivered in Baltimore, average 3 0 lbs, at $75 per cwt. The market closed firm.

SHEEP—The receipts were large, and the transactions were only of a limited description. Prices ruled the highest of the season. The principle portion were shipped East.

The rates of freights on stock have advanced on the pennsylvania Railroad. The following are the New and old rates per lbs:

| To New York, | New Rates. cwt. | Old Rates. 75 |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia, | " 65 | 65 |
| Baltimore, | " 65 | 65 |

The exports of the week were as follows:

| | Hogs. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Horses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Baltimore | 1,565 | 1 438 | 1,600 | 400 |
| To Philadelphia | 1,208 | 732 | 2,200 | 205 |
| To New York | 774 | ..... | 992 | ..... |
| Total | 4,057 | 2,70 | 4,192 | 605 |

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist and Reyenthaler purchasers.

| | No. Hogs. | Av. Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| G & R | 60 | 250 | $14 00 |
| G & R | 150 | 247 | 14 00 |
| G & R | 68 Extra | 414 | 14 50 |
| L Ripple | 200 | 241 | 14 00 |
| L Ripple | 250 deliv. Balt. | 230 | 14 25 |
| L Ripple | 160 | 230 | 12 00 |
| L Ripple | 560 deliv. Balt. | 240 | 14 75 |

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Myers & Bro | 345 head | 10 75 |
| L Ripple | 817 " delivered in Balt. | 10 75 |
| L Ripple | 340 " | 10 75 |

SALES OF CATTLE ₩ CWT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Greenawalt & Rubin | 54 | head | 9 00 |
| Myers & Bro, bought | 19 | " | 9 00 |
| " " | 30 | " | 7 00 |
| " " | 20 | " | 9 00 |
| " " | 100 | " | 9 00 |
| " " | 38 | " | 9 00 |
| " " sold | 20 | " | 10 00 |
| " " | 50 | " | 10 50 |
| J Kiernan | 50 | " | 8 75 |

## ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY, Feb 9, 1865.

The supply of cattle this week was only moderate while that for the market was active. A good portion found ready purchasers at remunerating prices. Good cattle were readily picked up at an advance over last week's prices. Government contractors were on hand and cattle that came up to their standard were readily disposed of. Sheep and hogs were scarce, and others were irregular. Among the sales we note as follows in a retail way:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J Shaw | 22 | head | $6 00@8 00 |
| Greenwald & Rubin | 80 | " | 9 50@10 00 |
| Wolff | 20 | " | 6 00@9 00 |
| Hyde & Co | 30 | " | 6 00@9 00 |
| Myer & Bro | 104 | " | 8 00@9 00 |
| Marks & Frovenmin | 76 | " | 7 00@9 00 |
| Rodefelder & Co | 25 | " | 8 00@9 00 |
| L Haskett | 60 | " | 6 00@7 00 |
| H Merrick | 20 | " | 9 00 |
| Graybill & Co | 40 | " | 8 00@9 00 |
| M J Lafferty | 25 | " | 5 00@7 00 |
| M Crouse | 30 | " | 5 00@6 00 |
| Kerman & Co | 20 | " | 8 00@9 25 |
| E Morgan | 20 | " | 9 00 |

SHEEP—The market was inactive for lots for local purposes. The prices ranged from $6 50 per cwt, as per quality. A few head of inferior were sold at $5 00@5 50.

HOGS—The sales of the week were not large, and the principle portion were forwarded East by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The finest lot of hogs that reached our market this season was 68 head of extra average weight, 411 pounds, were purchased by Myers & Schrist & Rosenthal at $14 25 per cwt. L. Ripple sold 560 head, delivered in Baltimore, average 2 0 lbs, at $75 per cwt. The market closed firm.

## PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Friday, February 10, 1865.

The oil market remains quiet, and we have no new feature to notice. The stock of oil in this market has been reduced down to an unusually small number of barrels. Since the closing of the Allegheny by ice, our supplies have been entirely cut off, hence we have nothing to operate with beyond a few barrels held by refiners. We made inquiry yesterday, of parties well versed in oil matters, as to the amount of stock held in the vicinity, with the following result: Their estimate of crude in the hands of refiners was about 2,000, and the amount of refined, bonded and free, will make some 6,000 barrels, making the entire amount supposed to be on hand 8,000. The prospect of receipts by the river is not very favorable. The weather has set in cold, and ice gorges making rapidly in both rivers. From Oil City our latest reports represent a firm market with plenty of buyers at the late advance. The combined sales at the wells were 87 966 8, according to location. The only transactions reported were the following:

CRUDE OIL—The only parcels in this market are in the hands of refiners. We note sales of 2,000 bbls, at 6c, packages included; 100 bbls do, same price.

REFINED OIL—The market was steady, but not very active. The sales were principally in car load lots for the Western markets. Sales 50 bbls Fine at 58c; 100 do 59c—both parcels were to go out of the market. Bonded ranged at 63@64c.

RESIDUUM—The market was firm, with a good inquiry. The stock on hand is said to be very limited. The market was firm at $8 ₩ bbl.

AGITHA—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. Rates were nominal for Free 48c for light gravity, and 45c for heavy do.

### IMPORTS BY RIVER.

**Wheeling.**

PER MINERVA—Hitchcock & McCreary, 138 sks barley; H & F Ewert, 15 bbls whisky; John Porterfield, 5 tes hams; Lyon, Shorb & Co, 10 tes lard; C. L. Caldwell, 25 do; R T Kennedy, 200 bgs wheat; Holmes Rafferty, 2 bbls apples; David Gregg, 2 do do; Wm R Boggs, 8 pkgs paint tools; C P Markle & Co, 11 bales rags; Owens & Kennedy, 6 sks dried apples; Fulton & Scott, 3 bxs candles; I. H Voigt, 8 sundry pkgs groceries; Jordon Hollister, 8 do do; G H Davenport, 33 sks dried apples, and 3 sks rags; Beckinon & Long, 1 corn sheller and wheat; Clarke & Co, 2 bbls tobacco, 1 bbl butter, 6 sks wool, 75 ties rags, 20 casks sides, 50 bbls shoulders, 10 bbls whisky, 30 bbls pork, 7 bbls feather, and 1 bx butter.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

**Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.**—Guthrey & C., 25 sks rags; J McCullough, 10 bbls; J Hall & Co, 1 reaping machine; Snowden & M, 2 sun carriages and 3 boxes machinery; Rea & Keil, 2 cars hay; McWhinney, Ware & Co, 12 bbls whisky; Lambert & S, 60 bbls highwines; G N Hoffstot, 6 bbls pelts; C L Caldwell, 1,450 hides; Lambert & S, 60 bbls highwines; G N Hoffstot, 100 green hides; Little & T, 21 boxes tanns.

**Pen Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.**—W H Garland, 113 sks barley; F Kloo & Co, 15 boxes wadding; I. H Voigt & Co, 12 bbls apples; Hall & Co, 1 reaping machine; 60 shoulders, 495 hams; W W Anderson, 203 bags barley; Pennock, B & Co, 21 bbls oil.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

## New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The stock market is without special activity. The result of Grant's advance is variously interpreted, and the market is held in suspense under the expectation of news of a further movement. Railroad speculation is strong on New York roads, but heavy and lower on western roads. Governments are in good demand and steady. Gold is in good demand for free. The coal list is steady, Cumberland standing highest. Gold speculation was very quiet, much bulls and bears waiting for further mil- itary news. Exchange is dull and lower per cent. Foreign exchange lower. Petroleum stocks steady and quiet, sell's terminable at 1 week. Rice is dull and unchanged. Sugar is dull and unchanged. Freights to Liverpool are dull at 5-16d. Cotton—75 for Middling. Receipts 300 bales. Flour $8@8 15, Sinnie Extra, $9 and $9 50, double do, Michigan $8 50@8 75. Corn—$1 20@1 25. Oats —@96@93. Sugar cured Hams 23.

### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.

Receipts—1093 bbls Flour, 10,000 bush Wheat, 8,000 do Corn, 22,000 do Oats, Provisions dull. Mess Pork, 3@3½. English meats dull; middles 7½. Packed hams 9@9½. Lard dull at 9½@9¾. Live cattle active at 11@ dressed quiet at 13@14. Whisky firm at $2 16. Flour dull. Wheat steady at $1 47@1 47½. Corn active and 2c higher. Oats dull at 82½.

### Louisville Tobacco Market.

The offerings of tobacco at the auction warehouses to-day were only 76 hhds, with no sales at the Louisville and Boone warehouses. Prices to-day were as follows:

At the Pickett—2 hhds low grade at $6 25 to 28, 8 hhds light lugs at $8 to $9 50, 2 hhds heavy do at $10 to $10 50, 1 hhd at $22, 3 hhds light to fair leaf at $15 75 to $20 75, and 1 hhd heavy manufacturing leaf at $18 50.

At the Ninth Street—2 hhds only at $7 30 and $23.

### Cincinnati Oil Market.

Linseed is dull, holders asking $1 58, but buyers do not go over over $1 55. In the jobbing way, $1 58@1 60 are the rates obtained. Lard quiet but firm at $2@2 05. Petroleum in fair demand, and the market steady at 90@95c for refined.

### Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

A moderate demand for pig at 36@36 for hot blast, and $75@80 for cold blast. Bar steady at 7½@8½c for common and charcoal.

### Baltimore Grocery Market.

COFFEE—Rio is in some demand and held very firmly at 40@41c.

MOLASSES—Very little doing. We quote the range of prices as follows: Clayed Cuba, 60@65c; New Orleans do, 65@70c; English Island, 60@65c; and Porto Rico, 90@96c.

SUGARS—The tendency of the market is to higher prices, but we have no transactions to report. Rates quoted as follows:

Cuba and E. I. common to good refining.....$18 75@19 25
Cuba and E. I. common to good grocery.....19 50@20 00
Cuba and E. I. common to prime grocery.....21 00@22 00
Porto Rico common to good grocery.....20 00@21 50
Porto Rico prime to choice grocery.....22 50@25 00
New Orleans fair to prime.....00 00@00 00

## River Matters.

Arrivals and departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Minerva.....Gordon.....Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Bayard.....Saint.....Parkersburg.

THE RIVER.—There were no arrivals since our last. The only departure was the Minerva for Cincinnati. The weather is very cold. Navigation has come to a stand still. The departure of the following boats will depend on the weather. The river was falling fast with about six feet of water in the channel.

THE Little Pilgrim, Capt. McCarty, has most of her cargo on board for Clarksville and Nashville. She will have dispaten.

THE first-class packet Olive, Capt. T. M. Andrews, is announced to leave for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations and careful and attentive officers.

THE favorite packet Columbia, Capt. R. J. Porter, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis on Saturday. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

CAPT. D. SWEENY'S new packet Armadille, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville on Tuesday. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE fine passenger steamer Guidon, Captain Batchelor, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Friday. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE splendid side-wheel passenger steamer, W. H. Osborn, Captain Thomas Rogers, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis on Saturday. This boat is destined to create a sensation in boating circles.

THE splendid passenger steamer Kenton, Capt. J. H. Dunlap, leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers.

THE fine packet Argonaut No. 2, Capt. Reed, is announced for Cincinnati this day. This boat has excellent accommodations and careful and attentive officers. Capt. George W. Neeld will do the honors of the office.

THE fine new passenger steamer Minnioia leaves this day, positively for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is in charge of Captain Dickinson, formerly of the White Rose. The Captain is an experienced officer and quite a favorite with passengers and shippers. We are pleased to see him in charge of so fine a packet.

**Cincinnati.**—The *Commercial* says: The river has risen 5 inches during the past twenty-four hours, with 20 feet hence to Louisville, and 5½ feet on the Falls. The Lower Ohio is in fine navigable order. The Cumberland is falling, with three feet scant on Harpeth Shoals. There is 6 feet in the Tennessee River. The Mississippi is rising slowly from St. Louis to Cairo, and we are assured that navigation is fully resumed between these points.

The arrivals from Pittsburgh last Burns, from Memphis, were among the arrivals yesterday.

The Wild Wagoner departed for Wheeling with an old-fashioned, lively trip. The Telegraph, for Big Sandy, and Alex. Speer, for Nashville, also departed.

**Louisville**, Saturday, February 7, 1865.—EDS. COM.—There is five feet six inches in the steamboat pass over the Falls, and on a stand. It is snowing and thaw ing.

D. W. DRYDEN, Falls Pilot.

**Louisville.**—The river was falling rather fast yesterday, with seven feet nine inches water in the canal. The only departure was the Minnie Ola for Cincinnati. The weather is very cold. During the previous twenty four hours it had fallen five inches at the head of the falls, and seven inches at Portland. The weather was rather cold, and cloudy in the morning, but more moderate in the evening, with the thermometer ranging as high as 40 in the shade.

**Cincinnati.**—There were five feet nine inches water in the pass of the Indiana chute, and scant five feet water over the rocks, with a fair local trade. A good deal of ice floated in the river yesterday morning, but in the evening it was thinning out fast, with the prospect that it will clear away before long.

Business along the wharf was quite active all day, with a large increase of tonnage in port, and a large number of arrivals. Freights ruled low, and dull at quotations. Several New Orleans and Memphis packets had arrived, with limited receipts of freight and passengers.

Freights to New Orleans are 75cts for pound lots; whisky, oil, &c, $2 50 per bbl; flour $1 25 per bbl; apples and potatoes $1 per bbl; cattle $20 per head; seeds $2 per bushel.

Pound freights to Memphis 50 cents, whisky $2 00 per barrel, flour 75 cts, potatoes 60 cts, apples 75 cents per bbl, seeds $2 per bushel.

To Nashville, pound freights 75 cents, whisky, &c., $2 50 per barrel, salt $1 00, flour $1 25, apples, &c., $1 50 per barrel. Hay $20 per ton; horses and mules $15 per head.

We learn that Capt. A. Landford recently purchased the Prairie State at Cairo, and was freighting her for Memphis.

**Cairo**—Cottage No. 2, from Columbus to Paducah, U. S. Grant from the Tennessee river. Four Cairo boats are now lying at the mouth of the mercial from the gorge to Cairo; Kate Putnam from the gorge to Louisville; Ella Taber, from the gorge to Cairo; Liberty No. 2 from Memphis to Evansville.

The business from St. Louis to Pittsburgh; Marble City, from Memphis to St. Louis.

The release of the gorge has brought out about 200 steamers, and the harbor masters are quarters. The balance of them, some on account of the receding water are left in a bad condition. Many of them have their guards and hurricane roofs blown away, and others have their boilers and machinery injured. A barge was burnt up from the lime in her hold; the last accounts they were removing her "furniture, and other things, preparatory to her burning.

The Bermuda brought out 1,920 barrels of flour consigned to New York and Boston houses, which left at Dan. Able & Co's wharf boat for transhipment to New Orleans. The Edinburg brought her freight upon the Henry Frank, 5 sacks cotton, 1,000 sacks corn, 1,000 sacks wheat, 160 bags bran, and 2,200 barrels flour for New Orleans; and 7 packages, 20 bags bran and 50 barrels flour for Memphis. The Ben Bolt put her put off 1,400 barrels flour at Dan. Able & Co's wharf boat for freightment to New Orleans. The Ben Bolt left at Dan. Able & Co's wharf boat, for freightment via New Orleans. The Edinburg freighted her freight upon the Henry Frank, 5 sacks cotton, 1,000 sacks corn, 1,000 sacks wheat, 160 bags bran, and 2,200 barrels flour for New Orleans; and 7 packages, 20 bags bran and 50 barrels flour for Memphis. The Ben Bolt left